The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1067—Vol. XXVI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856. {Stamped .....Sixpence. Unstamped...Fivepence.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, PINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Mr. Crofts is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West Basset, Trewetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Fernando, West Providence, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Uny, Ludcott, Clijah and Wentworth, Mill Pool, Fort Bowen, Lelant Consols, Wh. Kitty (Lelant), Dawton United, East Gunnis Lake, Stray Park, West Stray Park, Lamheroce, Vale of Towy, Tamar Consols, Rorrington, East Russell.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of Sheba, South Garras, West Providence, Devon Buller, Lady Bertha, Trewetha, Sortridge, Ludcott, &c.; and is prepared to DEAL in most of the shares named in the general List.—Feb. 1, 1856.

MR. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BANK, RAILWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES.

FOR SALE, amongst other DIVIDEND STOCK:—

10 Alfred, dividend on the	4th inst. about	£0	5 0
1 Basset	,, ,, 5th inst. about	12	10 0
1 Rosewarne	,, ,, 4th inst. about	4	0 0
1 Botallack	,, ,, 19th inst. about	7	0 0

5 North Basset, 5 Par Consols, 10 Kitty (Lelant), 10 Wrey, &c.

Also, NON-DIVIDEND:—2 East Rose, 10 Great Alfred, 1 Grambler and St. Aubyn, 20 Devon Buller, 5 Clijah and Wentworth, 10 East Buller, 5 North Buller, 5 North Frances, 25 South Condurrow, 5 South Carn Brea, 50 Tamar Consols, 30 Zion, 20 Rosewarne and Herland, 5 Carvath, &c.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. PETER WATSON has REMOVED from 37, Old Broad street to 57, THREADNEEDLE STREET, close to the Stock Exchange.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of any known INVESTMENT, and which are now paying from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum in dividends every two or three months). NON-DIVIDEND MINES require a judicious selection also, and careful discrimination; this particular stock frequently advances FIVE HUNDRED per cent. and upwards.

Mr. PETER WATSON, SHARE DEALER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, from the 11 years' experience he has had in every department of mining, and in the management of mines, and an extensive connection with mine agents and others in Cornwall and Devon, enables him to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Mr. Peter Watson, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 1, 1856.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE, OR ANY PART OF THEM:—10 Alfred Consols, £16½; 10 Bedford United, £10½; 1 Botallack, £240; 50 Carnewas, 10s.; 10 Carny ...h, £4½; 5 Fowey Consols, £25; 50 Great Crinnis, 13s.; 50 Great Vor (Registered), £4¾; 10 Marke Valley, £4¾; 2 Rosewarne, £130; 1 South Caradon, £310; West Wh. Frances, £35; East Basset, £45; 1 South Crinnis, £315; South Wheal Frances, £375; 2 West Providence, £15; 1 Wheal Basset, £410; 26 Wheal Wrey, £11; 20 East Garras, £1¾; 50 Sortridge and Bedford, 4s.; 1 Wheal Buller, £590; 25 St. Austell Consols, £1¾; 2 South Garras, £127½; 20 Pendeen, 23s.; 20 Great Sheba, £8¾; 100 West Par, 10s. 6d.; 100 South Condurrow, 15s.; 100 Sortridge Consols, £4¼; 20 West Crinnis, £2½; 100 Molland, 1s. 6d.; 10 Leeds Town Consols, 8s.; Lady Bertha, 22s.; 100 Pennance Consols, best bid; and a great many others, too numerous for an advertisement. Some of the above dividend mines are paying 20 per cent.

Mr. Lelean is a BUYER of Great Hewas.

Mr. Lelean particularly desires that the number and price of shares may be inserted in the orders for the purchase and sale; and that such orders are sent on Thursday, to ensure their insertion in his list the Saturday following.

Mr. LELEAN, Mine Share Dealer.

4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 1, 1856.

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVIDEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as will lead to early dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or by letter.

W. Michell, having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and Cornwall, is now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.

W. Michell, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends than any other commission agent in London.

2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from Winchester-buildings to 15, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

GEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE, at LOWER PRICES than hitherto offered:—

10 Great Alfred.	10 North Francer.	10 Kitty (Lelant).
30 West Grenville.	50 Pedn-an-drea.	20 Trewetha.
100 Carnewas.	2 East Basset.	10 Great Wheal Fortune.
25 South Buller.	1 Boscean.	2 Cargoll.
20 Wheal Zion.	20 Grenville.	10 Stray Park.
25 Pendeen.	10 Welsh Potosi.	5 Wheal Wrey.
100 Rorrington.	5 Carew United.	10 East Buller.
2 East Wheal Rose.	100 West Collacombe.	10 Hingston.
10 Boiling Well.	50 Lady Bertha.	5 Wheal Uny.
10 East Margaret.	500 Molland.	5 Clijah and Wentworth.
1 Botallack.	20 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).	15 Great Wheal Fortune.
5 Gilmar.	5 West Alfred.	20 Sortridge Consols.
And will BUY—		
50 Spearne.	50 North Basset.	3 Rosewarne.
50 Carnyorth.	10 West Stray Park.	20 South Tamar.
200 Vale of Towy.	500 Fort Bowen.	100 Langford.
50 Tincroft.	20 West Polberro.	2 Levant.

Full particulars, with prices, may be obtained personally, or by letter.

15, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, DEALS in all the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, both ENGLISH and FOREIGN; and has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES, at the undermentioned (nett cash) prices:—

Alfred Consols, £17.	Hingston Down, £7½.	Trewetha, £3¼.
Bryntail £7.	Hawkmoor, 17s.	Tavy Consols, 18s. 6d.
Bull. & Bass. United, £2¾.	Lady Bertha, 24s.	Trenow Consols, 12s.
Botallack, £255.	Mill Pool, £5½.	Trehane, £5½.
Boiling Well, £17½.	200 Molland, 1s. 6d.	Tincroft, £4¾.
Bedford United, £10¼.	North Robert, £36¾.	United Mines, £245.
Bell and Lanarth, £6¼.	North Basset, £43½.	Vale of Towy, 27s.
Beeralston United, 12s. 6d.	Nanteos and Penrhiw, £3¾.	West Basset, £37.
Carnyorth, £4¾.	North Buller, £6¾.	West Collacombe, 8s. 6d.
Clijah and Wentw., £16¼.	North Rosewarne, £¾.	West Sortridge, 5s. 3d.
Cubert, 6s.	North British Aust. 13s.	West Par Consols, 13s.
Calstock Consols, £2½.	North Frances, £12½.	West Providence, £15¼.
Carvannall, £10.	North Downs, £1¼.	West Frances, £31¾.
Carnewas, 15s.	North Towey, 5s.	West Stray Park, £9.
Devon Burra Burra, £2¾.	North Wh. Trelawny, £1½.	West Alfred, £14¾.
Devon Wh. Buller, £2¾.	Okel Tor, £4½.	Wheal Crebor, 10s.
East Garras, £1¾.	Pendeen, £1¾.	Wheal Edward, £4¾.
East Gunnis Lake, £5¼.	Par Consols, £19½.	Wheal Hender, £5½.
East Wheal Wrey, 6s. 6d.	Pedn-an-drea, £2¾.	Wh. Exm. and Adams, £8½.
East Wheal Vor, 10s.	Rosewarne United, £127½.	Wheal Arthur, £6¾.
East Basset, £48¼.	Rosewarne Consols, 25s.	Wheal Surprise, 5s.
East Wheal Rose, £73.	Rorrington, 1s. 3d.	Wheal Grenville, £3¼.
East Buller, £6¾.	South Crinnis, £350.	Wheal Pollard, 13s.
Eaglebrook, £15¼.	Sortridge Consols, £4¼.	Wheal Setos, £220.
Fort Bowen, 4s.	Sortridge and Bedford, 6s.	Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £2 11s.
Dawton United, 27s.	South Tamar, £6¼.	Wheal Langford, 10s.
Great Wheal Fortune, £9.	Swanpool, £1¼.	Wheal Wrey, £10¼.
St. Wh. Baddern, 17s. 6d.	South Providence, £3¾.	Wheal Kitty (Lelant), £12.
Great Wheal Vor, £4¾.	South Garras, £127.	Wheal Russell, 10s.
Great Sheba, £8¾.	South Carn Brea, £9¼.	Wheal Zion, 12s.
Great Sortridge, 3s. 6d.	St. Day United, £1¾.	Wildberg, £1¾.

P.S. Parties wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention the number of shares they require.

N.B. Country brokers, dealers, and others having shares for sale should state number, price required, and time allowed for the disposal of same.

Mr. H. G. Sharp is instructed to BUY—

50 Marke Valley, £3¼.	5 West Providence, £14¼.	10 Great Sheba, £7¼.
10 Caradon Consols, £6.	1 Rosewarne United, £120.	

GEORGE MOORE is prepared to do BUSINESS, at the closest prices, in any part of—

10 Arthur.	5 Great Wheal Alfred.	1 South Basset.
10 Alfred Consols.	10 Hender.	10 South Condurrow.
3 Boiling Well.	50 Ivybridge.	50 Tamar Consols.
3 Bedford United.	50 Lady Bertha.	20 Trehane.
20 Buller and Basset Unit.	1000 Molland.	150 Tincroft.
500 Cwm Darren.	5 North Basset.	5 Trefusis.
5 Clijah and Wentworth.	5 North Crofty.	100 West Grenville.
2 Carvannall.	500 Nanteos and Penrhiw.	5 West Basset.
2 Collacombe.	1 Rosewarne.	1 West Seton.
1 East Wheal Rose.	50 South Tamar.	100 Wheal Zion.
1 East Basset.	20 Sortridge Consols.	50 Wheal Grenville.
5 East Buller.	17 South Carn Brea.	20 Wheal Edward.
20 Devon Buller.	1000 St. Day United.	1 Wheal Buller.

George Moore will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous of purchasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an advance in price.

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the closest prices forwarded on application.

George Moore, Dealer in Mining Shares, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Mr. Reynolds continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Feb. 1, 1856.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO., have OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 60, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY, for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING SHARES in the following MINES:—

Gawton United.	Dyfngwn.
100 Lady Bertha.	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon.
Carew United.	Great Sheba Consols.
50 Catherine and Jane Consols.	50 East Cefn Brwyno.
50 West Challacombe.	

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO., MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are DEALERS in MINING SHARES, both DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE, and in all PROPERTIES relating to MINES; and they offer gratuitously information relating to such properties, which Mr. Burgan, from his practical knowledge, extensive connections, and long residence in Cornwall, is fully competent to supply. They also TRANSACT BUSINESS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at regular charges, and in all JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES and OTHER SHARES.

CAPT. W. BURGAN LEAVES LONDON for Devon this evening, for the purpose of INSPECTING and REPORTING on several MINES in DEVON and CORNWALL. Reports will be found at the office, 60, Gracechurch-street, London, of all the mines that Capt. Burgan may be engaged to examine in Devon and Cornwall. Notice will be given of the return of Capt. Burgan to the City.

Capt. Burgan has also received several orders from gentlemen to go to the north and south of Wales. Communications addressed to 60, Gracechurch-street, London, will receive every attention.

60, Gracechurch-street, London, Jan. 31, 1856.

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

MR. R. EMERSON, SHARE DEALER, 3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, and every other description of STOCK.

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. R. W. JENKIN, GENERAL ASSAYER, CALLINGTON.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH.

Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.

WANTED.—West Polberro, Bryntail, Alfred Consols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and Grambler and St. Aubyn.

THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. Treweeke flatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Jan. 25, 1856.

MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of the information to which he has access, and the *bona fide* character of the undertakings to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the support of his clients; and any information relating to mining shares will at all times be afforded, either to parties now holding shares, or to those who may be desirous of investing. OFFICIAL PRICES forwarded daily on request; and a WEEKLY GENERAL LIST OF PRICES in SELECTED MINES, with a Commentary on the State of the Mining Share Market, published every Wednesday, in time for the evening mails, will be forwarded, post free, on application.

Mr. Lambert is well acquainted with the markets for the following shares, in which he can always transact business at the closest prices of the day:—

DIVIDEND MINES.

Alfred Consols	Marke Valley	Tincroft	West Providence
Bedford United	Mary Ann	Trehane	West Seton
Condurrow	Nanteos & Penrhiw	Trelawny	Wheal Arthur
Devon Great Consols	North Basset	Trewetha	Wheal Basset
East Wh. Margaret	Rosewarne	United Mines	Wheal Buller
Exmouth and Adams	South Caradon	Vale of Towy	Wheal Clifford
Great Wheal Vor	South Frances	West Basset	Wh. Kitty (Lelant)
Hingston Down	South Tamar	West Caradon	Wheal Wrey
Lisburne	Tamar Consols	Wheal Charlotte	West Damsel

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Bell and Lanarth	East Tamar	North Towy	Trebarvah
Bryntail	East Wheal Rose	North Wheal Robert	Trenow Consols
Callington	Garreg Gilmar	North Wh. Trelawny	West Alfred
Camborne Consols	Gonamena	North Wheal Unity	West Frances
Carvannall	Gramb. & St. Aubyn	Orsedd	West Par Consols
Clijah & Wentworth	Great Sortridge	Par Consols	West Sortridge
Comford	Great Wh. Alfred	Sortridge Consols	West Stray Park
Copper Hill	Great Wh. Baddern	South Bedford	Wheal Cupid
Craddock Moor	Merliyn	South Carn Brea	Wheal Grenville
Cwm Darren	Messer	South Crofty	Wheal Hender
Devon Wh. Buller	Mill Pool	South Devon	Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.)
Eaglebrook	North Buller	South Garras	Wheal Ludcott
East Basset	North Crofty	South Providence	Wheal Russell
East Buller	North Frances	St. Day United	Wheal Trefusis
East Frongoch	North Rosewarne	Stray Park	Wheal Tehidy
East Russell	North Roskear	Tavy Consols	Wheal Zion

Offices, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for the kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the public in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he CONTINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will be a guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the best advantage.

Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices. Mines inspected and reported on by the most experienced agents.

N.B. Mr. T. P. Thomas further begs to announce, that his sales by auction in no manner interferes with his business as a broker or agent, which he still continues; but, on the contrary, greatly facilitates same, as, in the event of being unsuccessful in private, he has the advantage of public sale, which has been generally successful.

75, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 1, 1856.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 4, AUSTINFRIARS, CITY.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MR. W. C. VIVIAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES to his friends and the public, to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY in any part of the world.—Address, Camborne, Cornwall.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MINERAL INDUSTRY OF SPAIN.—In another column of this day's Journal, some particulars are published, with the view of attracting attention to a valuable MINERAL DISTRICT IN SPAIN, which is believed to present very material advantages to whoever may feel induced to turn their attention to its development. Engineers, or intelligent persons with the requisite practical skill in smelting copper ores, who would feel disposed to make any sort of propositions on the subject, are requested to address them, free, to No. 1, Calle de Pontejos, Madrid, to the care of M. Argaiz, Esq.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL FIELD.—WANTED, a PARTNER, with a capital of £4000, to take ONE-FOURTH SHARE of a valuable COLLIERY, having 400 acres under lease, comprising the Barnsley Thick Coal, thickness 9 ft.; the Mapplewell, 4 ft.; and the Woodmoor, 3 ft. The machinery upon the place is capable of producing 1000 tons per day. The said colliery is within 1¼ mile of the town of Barnsley, and 1100 yards of the Barnsley Canal.—For further information, apply to Mr. Thomas Harrison, colliery viewer, Barnsley.—Jan. 23, 1856.

COLLIERY MANAGER.—WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN (Aged 33), who has had the management of the winning and working of extensive coal mines, surveying, levelling, laying out railways, and erections of engines, &c., in the North of England and Midland Counties, a SITUATION as GENERAL MANAGER. References of the highest respectability.—Address, "Colliery Manager," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

DIVINING ROD.—A PERSON, in whose hands the divining rod acts with great force and accuracy, is willing to EXPLORE ANY MINES, having his expenses paid, and a prospective benefit, dependent upon a successful result, secured to him.—Address, "H. S.," Mr. Owen's, stationer, Falcon-square.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles. His present engagement being about to terminate, he is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Geo. Lambton, C.E., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, a FIRST-RATE ACCOUNTANT, capable of keeping a very extensive set of books in a large concern. If accustomed to general mercantile business, and a good correspondent, so much the better. Letters, with particulars of age, occupation, and general qualifications, addressed to "A. C. W.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, will be attended to.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN (Aged 22), who has had much experience in PRACTICAL MINING, is a competent ASSAYER, DIALLER, MINING ACCOUNTANT, &c., a SITUATION; he would prefer going abroad, though an appointment at home would not be objected to. A large salary not so indispensable as an immediate engagement. Unexceptionable references can be given.—Address, "J. W. J.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FIFTY, or a less number, of MARKE VALLEY SHARES, at £3 10s.; and ONE HUNDRED EAST CARADON, at 20s.—Apply to Mr. Jones, law stationer, Devizes.

MANGANESE.—TWO valuable MINING SETTS, containing many rich lodes of MANGANESE TO BE SOLD (a bargain).—For particulars, apply to Capt. James Hampton, Exmouth Mine, Christow, near Exeter.

Dated Christow, Exeter, Jan. 25, 1856.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, of No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, and CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, STOCK and SHAREBROKER, GENERAL DEALER IN SHARES IN BRITISH MINES, MINE INSPECTOR, and GENERAL AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to capitalists and the public, in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of SHARES of every denomination. Many of the mines of Cornwall pay large rates of interest upon the current value of shares, in many cases 15 and 20 per cent. per annum, without the corresponding risk attached to railway and many other descriptions of speculative investments; to such would Mr. Tredinnick draw attention at this time as advantageous mediums for capital. Some few months ago he pointed out the following mines, which have since advanced materially in value, and others equally desirable at present quotations are upon the *tapis*, and it is incumbent upon those having a limited income from Consols or other securities, yielding only 3 to 5 per cent., to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity thus afforded. Mining is not at all times successful, but the risk is comparatively small when experience and practical discrimination is exercised in a judicious selection of progressive mines, situate in districts having analogy and profitable surrounding mines in their favour.

West Seton	£100	in January, 1855,	has risen to	£350
South Frances	150	,,	,,	365
United Mines	120	,,	,,	220
Copper Hill	100	,,	,,	150
Basset	280	,,	,,	400
Buller and Basset United	1½	,,	,,	5½ 6
Stray Park	3	,,	,,	9¼ 10
East Basset	25	,,	,,	52½
Carvannall	3	,,	,,	9 10
West Frances	15	,,	,,	40 42
Kitty (Lelant)	1½	,,	,,	10 10½
Providence Mines	20	,,	,,	50 55
Carnyorth	1	,,	,,	4½ 5
Condurrow	100	,,	,,	135
North Basset	18	,,	,,	42 42½
West Basset	30	,,	,,	34 35
Clifford	220	,,	,,	500 520

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 25th day of February, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a report of the company's proceedings, and for other purposes. BENJAMIN WILKINS, Sec.

Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, Jan. 30, 1856.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE COAL MINERS OF ENGLAND—*(Concluded)*.

FELLOW-WORKMEN,—It is very curious, and, I may say, quite anomalous, that all great measures in legislation profess to be for the special advantage of the labouring community, how far this declaration is borne out by the facts, I will leave my fellow-workmen to determine. One thing, at least, is certain, that the present rulers are not over anxious for the people to legislate for themselves; this is obvious from the fact that 471 members are sent to the Imperial Parliament by the votes of 742,293 inhabitants, out of a population of 17,905,831. From this it appears that only one person in twenty-four has a voice in the legislature of this country; and, what is still worse, the qualification which gives them a voice does not necessarily rest upon intelligence, patriotism, and unswerving moral rectitude, but depends entirely upon the possession, by accident or otherwise, of a few ounces of silver and gold. The speeches in Parliament, and especially those of Lord John Russell; the evidence taken before the various select committees to enquire into the corruptions and bribery of voters, the effects of which have penetrated the sacred walls of the cabinet itself; the history of other great empires; all unite in a mighty phalanx to bear testimony to the dark deeds practised by moneyed qualifications alone. But, however, in a few months after the committee has consigned its labours to the protection of the Blue-book, Sir George Grey and the Hon. W. Cowper brought a bill before the House of Commons, the purport of which was to amend the law for the inspection of coal mines in Great Britain. I have nothing at present to say in objection to the various clauses of this bill, which has been laid before Parliament for its discussion and decision, but I must confess my inability to believe that the concentrated wisdom, knowledge, and experience of nearly 30,000,000 are represented in the House of Commons. Hence measures of this kind are pushed through the various stages without eliciting from the members much interest, or even consideration. It is to be feared that at no period in the history of this country did greater instability of council, feebleness of purpose, and profligate expenditure of the products of industry, exist than in the middle of the nineteenth century. For instance, the army in the Crimea last winter actually rotted for want of the necessaries of life; this winter it is rolling in abundance, drunkenness prevails, and the other day a poor private was flogged till he died because he happened to become a victim to the prevailing vice of inebriety. Horse-racing, and all the other amusements which tend to enfeeble and enervate an army, follow in the train of luxury, and it is to be hoped that the same consequences will be avoided which followed the luxury of Capua, that corrupted military virtue, and destroyed the hopes of the city of Carthage. The happy medium is avoided for the want of judgment and energy on the part of the executive, which appears not to comprehend that poverty and great abundance are alike destructive in their consequences. During the time the bill was passing through the ordeal and forms of the House of Commons, the miners' deputation, representing the interests and hopes of 200,000 men and their families, were at their post of duty in London, watching the cunning proceedings of the moneyed interests in reference to this bill. They traced its progress step by step with anxious solicitude, and used every possible expedient, by respectful representation and persuasion, to remove from it all the obnoxious clauses, until it became the law of the land.

I will not, at present at least, refer to the many insults and unmerited contumely to which the members of this deputation were subject in their intercourse with the insolence of office, and the proud, unyielding man of wealth and station—they, no doubt, can tell their own tale. After a little discussion by several honourable members, who knew about as much of collieries as the Colonial Office knows of the government of Australia, the Bill to Amend the Inspection of Coal Mines received the sanction of Parliament, and then powers were given to the Secretary of State to appoint a certain number of inspectors—for what purpose? to watch and protect the lives and interests of the colliers from their great enemy, self-aggrandisement, on the part of their employers. The first questions which would naturally arise in the mind of a man of common prudence, having the responsibility of making these important appointments would be, "Who are the most fit and proper persons to manage their own affairs?" "Whose affairs—that is, whose lives and interests have to be protected by these Government appointments?" These are questions the solutions of which present no difficulty to ordinary individuals, however much they may perplex the Home Secretary, the executive in Downing-street, Whitehall, Admiralty, and the Horse Guards. It appears to a casual observer that the members of this goodly group are moved to action by the influence of a most extraordinary logic, the predicate of which is in direct antagonism to the premises from which it flows. By-and-bye, examiners were appointed to adjudicate between the claimants for Government patronage; to this no reasonable man can have the slightest objection, providing the examiners be men of scientific and practical pre-eminence, entirely free from clanism and crotchets of their own creation, and having at heart the welfare of the colliers, for whose especial benefit the appointments are professedly made. Some of the fortunate candidates were partially examined, and the others were treated with silent contempt.

And here we must defer any further remarks to another communication, when something will be said on Government examiners in general, by referring those who are anxious to know the results of the examination, to a spirited leading article in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 19. In the mean time, Fellow-workmen, do nothing rashly; think that, with prudence and calmness, there is nothing too difficult for you to accomplish. Do not attempt to "strike," or act in any shape unconstitutionally, as the silent determination of intelligence is more potent in its consequences than any sudden burst of eloquent declamation arising from the bitter reflection of continued wrongs and insults. I hope the educated coal miners, who were candidates for the appointment of inspectors, will send me all the information, addressed to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, they are able respecting the examiners and examinations, with a view to make the results manifest to the public, and expose the jobbing proceedings of Mr. Hutchins and Mr. N. Wood.—*Jan.* 29. COAL MINER.

SLAG COMPARED WITH SLATE.

SIR,—As to the value and weight of each per foot, calculating 1½d. per ft., the supposed price of Duchess slate when prepared for roofing.

	Slate.	Iron. slag.	Clay slag.		Iron. slag.	Clay slag.
Ft.	Tons c.	Tons c.	Tons.	Value.	Per ton.	Per ton.
2125	2 8½	5 6	4	Slag ½ in. thick	£13 5 7½	£2 13	£3 6 6
4250	5 3½	5 6	4	Slag ¼ in. thick	26 11 3	5 6	6 13 0
8500	10 7½	5 6	4	Slag ⅛ in. thick	53 2 6	10 12	13 6 0

The clay slag is calculated by the weight of the Rowley rag slag; the ironstone slag by Dr. Smith's estimate of the weight of iron slag; and the slates by the price and weight per thousand charged at Blisworth Wharf.

As the above calculations can be verified, what is there to prevent the ironstone and clay slags being manufactured (similar to the Rowley ragstone), but the fear of making iron too cheap and plentiful, as the manufacture of all the slags has been proved beyond all doubt to be more profitable than the making of iron and throwing away the slag.—*Blisworth, Jan.* 29. W. G. ELLIOTT.

QUARTZ CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATION.

SIR,—In Victoria, as in California, the process of extracting gold from its parent rock has now become an interest of great magnitude. Even at present, in this the younger gold country, it is well known that thousands of tons of quartz have averaged at least 8ozs. gold per ton, and it is doubtless also a low estimate that of the 64,973ozs. of gold brought in the course of last week by escorts to Melbourne and Geelong, there were not less than 2000ozs. extracted from quartz, and sold either as dust or amalgamated gold; indeed, it may safely be affirmed that in many localities of Victoria the extraction of gold from auriferous rocks will be as steady and as permanent an occupation as that of raising iron, copper, or tin ores in the United Kingdom. Still, notwithstanding the uncommon richness of this colony in its gold-bearing quartz veins, there have been some, if not many, failures in the attempt to make them profitable. Among the causes of non-success, one of the most common is the want of experience in amalgamating the precious metal; so much so, that it has lately been proposed to collect the gold from crushed quartz by washing in long toms, &c.; but this suggestion will certainly not answer, as careful comparative experiments in other countries have repeatedly proved that with water there is always a large quantity floated away, and this loss increases enormously if the gold in the quartz be in a minute state of division, such as it is in the auriferous pyrites of the Brazils. In that ore the gold is so finely comminuted that the particles, generally, cannot weigh the one five-hundredth of a grain, which makes it utterly impossible to collect 50 per cent. of what is saved by mercury; and, despite the affinity of this metal for gold, the loss, even by amalgamation, when the pyrites are not roasted, is never less than 55 per cent. If we suppose for a moment that the quicksilver could collect all the gold at no extra cost, such a mine as that at Morro Velho, Brazils, though the gold in that hard pyritic rock be only the one thirty-theusandth part (1 oz. 1¾ dwt.) per ton, still it would return its fortunate proprietors an annual profit of 200,000*l*., instead of about 50,000*l*. I may state here that my own comparative experiments prove that heat, friction, and the affinity of the mercury for gold save much more of the fine particles of the precious metal than by the most careful treatment with water alone. Indeed, the superior efficacy of mercury seems to have been known from time immemorial. For ordinary gold quartz-veins, then, there is no process at present in common use so effectual as that by mercury. I beg, therefore, to submit to those interested in quartz-crushing, &c., some memoranda on this subject, founded chiefly on experience, in the hope of rendering it more successful, and thus aid the development of the mineral wealth of this great country.

1. It is essential to success, that the gold be visible in the quartz when broken to the size of a walnut, or after being reduced to powder and sifted;—in either state the small quantity of 1 oz. of gold to the ton of quartz is quite visible to the naked eye. A portion of it, when sifted, is frequently left upon a fine sieve; it is, however, quite true that some ores of gold may contain, under very peculiar circumstances, as much as 19½ ozs. gold to the ton, and yet be quite invisible. I have found it so in an auriferous lead ore, and the red tin ore, from the Ovens—which is sometimes mistaken for rubies and garnets—contains (besides 77·28 per cent. tin per dry assay) at the rate of 8 ozs. gold per ton; in both of these ores the gold is *mineralised*; in the latter instance the colouring matter is due to the oxide of gold. Gold thus mineralised has no affinity for mercury, neither can it be extracted by water. When in this state the most convenient way of separating it, for most purposes, is by reducing both ores to the metallic state, then either cupelling or parting them in an acid. I have mentioned 1 oz. of gold per ton of rock, being convinced that in Victoria, where wages are so high, and not likely to fall lower for many years to come,—on the contrary, if the war were over, probably to rise higher than they are now,—that it will not pay small parties of miners if the gold does not amount to the above quantity. They, for instance, if not owners of a crushing and amalgamating mill, have now to pay to the mill owners, merely for crushing and extracting the gold, from 4*l*. to 8*l*. per ton of rocks, this charge depending upon demand, and the efficiency of the means employed.

2. Heat and friction accelerate the dissolving action of quicksilver. Even by heat alone the solvent power of mercury on gold is upwards of five times greater at 212° than at 60°. It is necessary, therefore, in trying quartz from different reefs to make some allowance for difference of temperature; as, for example, 1 lb. of mercury at 212°, after passing through the leather bag, can hold in solution 42 grains of gold, which is upwards of five times as much as it can hold in solution at 60°; hence, if 20 lbs. of mercury were put into a machine for a ton of auriferous quartz, and the mercury heated to 212°, and filtered at that temperature, every pound of mercury which passed through the bag might hold in solution 42 grains of gold, equal to an apparent loss of 1 oz. 15 dwts. gold per ton of quartz. At 90° Fahr. 15 grains gold per lb. remain in solution = 12½ dwts. gold in 20 lbs. mercury; at 60° only 7·5 grains per lb. = 6¼ dwts. gold. This difference of solubility of gold in mercury according to temperature is a matter of great importance in making experiments upon poor ores, and, doubtless, was one of the causes in London of the conflicting results in the late trials upon the British ores. The gold amalgam, just referred to, easily separates from its solution by cooling, which, when well squeezed in a leather bag, is a definite compound, but it only contains 24·5 per cent. gold, being 4 atoms of mercury to 1 of gold, while that formed without heat, of coarse powdered gold, which, strictly speaking, has never been held in solution, varies greatly in composition, yet frequently contains upwards of 50 per cent. gold,—the difference being due to the mercury in the former having combined with every atom of gold, while in the latter it only invests the larger particles, the inside of which remain nearly intact.

3. When it is necessary to collect the amalgam from a machine, it should be carefully freed from extraneous matter by a gentle stream of water, after which it may be strained and squeezed either in a leather or canvase bag. The amalgam—quick—now freed from superfluous mercury, should be flattened and put into a cast-iron retort—this apparatus is well made in the colony—and luted with plaster of Paris, then gradually heated, nearly to redness, and kept at that heat for about an hour. All the mercury that is volatilised from the amalgam is easily collected by making the beak of the retort dip about ½ in. under the surface of the water of the receiver. The retort being allowed to cool, the gold is easily taken out. It is possible to drive off the mercury so completely that the gold when melted shall lose only 0·68 per cent. in weight, but not unfrequently the loss in melting is upwards of 13 per cent. A light yellow colour, however, is an indication that the gold from the retort still contains much mercury, especially when the fineness is equal to 23½ carats. Some of the quartz-miners, instead of distilling off the quicksilver of their amalgam, subject it to the action of nitric acid, but this acid does not separate the gold completely from the mercury, the loss in melting being always heavy, varying from 16 to 51 per cent.; hence this treatment, besides being very expensive and inconvenient, is, at the same time, quite useless.

4. In many districts of the colony the gold-bearing quartz contains large quantities of sulphuret of iron, zinc, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and copper, which foul, or, as it is commonly called, "sicken" the mercury, and almost entirely prevent the formation of a proper amalgam. These compounds were the chief cause of the failure in London with the improved amalgamating machines. Neither is the extraction more satisfactory if water be used instead of mercury. The only way of overcoming these difficulties is by roasting the quartz. A reverberatory furnace, if it were not so costly in the building, would be by far the best means of calcining the sulphurets of iron, copper, lead, &c. At the gold-fields, however, the kiln is the cheapest, and is an excellent substitute, provided the quartz be broken into the smallest pieces compatible with a good draught of air. By either mode of roasting the sulphur is mostly volatilised as sulphurous acid, while the fixed (except the precious) metals are oxydised, and the volatile escapes, partly, alone, oxydised, or as sulphurets; at the same time it must be admitted they do carry off a small portion of gold; but this is a trifling loss compared with the benefit that is derived. This process at all times must be carefully done, as it is a matter of great consequence to get rid of the sulphur, and to oxydise the baser metals. When it is attained the extraction of gold is comparatively easy, and is even so much improved that some of the calcined crushed quartz now yields its gold by simply washing in water. It is also found that the burnt quartz may now be crushed fully twice as fast as the unburnt, and the amalgamation—provided heat be applied to the bottom of the pan—may be finished about five times faster than without heat. But if the amalgamation be attempted with some kinds of imperfectly roasted quartz there is frequently formed, in great abundance, simultaneously with an excessive loss of mercury, a peculiar amalgam, containing almost nothing else than iron and mercury. When this is distilled, iron, instead of gold, remains in the retort, as a black spongy substance. The iron when thus amalgamated is in such a minute state of division that its affinity for oxygen is intense, and if thrown aside carelessly may be the source of serious accidents from spontaneous combustion.

5. An ample margin should be allowed for wear and tear of machinery, as it should be remembered that quartz is harder than iron, the former being 7, and the latter (malleable iron) only 4·5. At the gold mines of South America, where stamps have been in use for many years, it is found necessary, though made of the best iron, to replace the stamp-heads in less than six months. A similar deduction should be made here for all stamp-heads, balls, &c.; and the average power of an ordinary battery of six stamps to reduce to the usual fineness for amalgamating may be estimated at 5 tons of unburnt quartz in the twelve hours.

In concluding, I would beg to remark, generally, that recent experiments in England, with improved amalgamating machines, have certainly shown that gold exists there in some kinds of quartz in appreciable quantities. I am, however, inclined to believe that there would have been much more satisfactory results if experiments had been made upon the burnt impure iron pyrites of the sulphuric acid manufacturer,—that substance, like the auriferous pyrites of the Brazils, containing a variety of metals. In Cornwall, where iron pyrites abound, along with the tin and copper ores, little or no use is made of that mineral, whilst it should be quite the reverse, and, in truth, ought now to be in the county the germ of great chemical manufactories,—the mineral being there considered valueless, in precisely the same manner as was formerly the case with the yellow sulphuret of copper and iron, though now the value of copper from this very ore greatly exceeds that of tin, this metal being no longer the staple production of Cornwall. Such heedlessness might have passed without detriment some sixty years since, but now it is certain the time is not far distant when the "lighter taxed" American or Frenchman may prove (though too late for that great mineral district) that he can extract gold, silver, copper, &c., from the generally diffused sulphuret of iron, &c., and supply these colonies (if not ready to avail themselves of their mineral treasures), also other countries, with chemical products—just in the mode we now see accomplished in this market by the former competing, even from a gold country (California), in agricultural produce. As regards the competing power of France, it must advance too at an accelerated pace, when we find that the value of one of its mineral productions (iron) has more than doubled itself in eleven years, being 5,671,582*l*. in 1841, and 11,893,223*l*. in 1852. Now the value of a mine of auriferous pyrites ought to be vastly more in Britain, at least, than in Brazils; for, supposing the mine previously mentioned were placed in the vicinity of the enterprising cities of Glasgow or Manchester, the chemical manufacturers there would probably first roast the ore *per se*, or perhaps mix it with other pyrites, converting its sulphur into sulphuric acid, by which process they might gain 150,000*l*. per annum, and by grinding the soft roasted ore with quicksilver, the loss of gold would not exceed 10, instead of 55 per cent., the gain would be thus 170,000*l*., together 320,000*l*. per annum. But this is not all; for in amalgamating by the aid of heat, and using water to prevent the volatilisation of the mercury, the roasted ore is, at the same time, lixiviated, by which a pure solution of sulphate of manganese is obtained,—a salt much used in some styles of dyeing and calico-printing, while the finely-ground and elutriated oxide of iron is useful as a pigment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the discovery of a mine of iron pyrites in Victoria will not be neglected, though it only contains a small quantity of gold. Such a mine, or even one of sulphur, as in New Zealand, would be invaluable. It would enable sulphuric acid to be produced at a much cheaper rate than it can be imported for, by which, as a sure basis, Australia and the countless millions of India and China would be supplied economically with many important chemical manufactures.

Chemists have now proved that gold, like iron, is found in many minerals not formerly suspected to contain it, but generally in such small quantity as sometimes to elude observation. On this subject, however, I may have an opportunity of stating how gold, in the minutest specks, may be rendered visible, and separated, in some cases, with profit—even at the low rate of ½ an ounce per ton of rock.

Melbourne, Oct. 18. WM. BIRKMYRE.

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ—BEST MACHINES FOR CRUSHING.

SIR,—That "doctors differ" is proverbial; we should, therefore, not be surprised at the difference of opinion on the subject of quartz crushing, exhibited in your Journal of the 19th Jan., one party asserting "there is no difficulty whatever in extracting gold from its matrix," and recommending "stamps" as sufficient for the operation, but says nothing on the amalgamating process. Another authority mentions that powerful "crushing rollers" are all that is requisite; whilst a third writer states there is 50 per cent. loss by "stamps and launders with blankets," and advises "a Cornish crusher and Wright's conical muller, or Bursill's edge runner mill," with the addition of an amalgamator. He adds, there are several clever patents about to be laid before the public, &c. Now, Sir, what the public want is not more patents, however clever, but a plain answer to the question, "Which is the best and cheapest method of crushing quartz, and extracting the gold?" If 50 per cent. be lost by using stamps only, that will not do; if, again, the third method requires 100,000*l*. to carry it out, that will not do either, because the public have already paid their scores of thousands, and lost them.

These differences of opinion are somewhat cleared up by Mr. E. Hopkins's letter, in your last Journal, wherein he removes some of the difficulties raised, still insisting that "stamps" are the best. He makes no mention of any process of amalgamation, but says "50 per cent. is extracted in the first operation, and the remains are subject to repeated treatment, until the whole bulk is finally consumed." Does this mean that some smelting process is adopted with the "remains?" Would not this entail much labour and expense? and would not "amalgamation" be better? Yet he says "the total cost will not exceed 9*s*. per ton of ore." Let him prove this, and every company must adopt his plan. His estimate of cost differs widely from Mr. Clement's. Can Mr. Hopkins reduce the ore as fine by light stamps as the machines and mills can do? and will such stamps last as long? This comparison between the two methods requires testing.

I shall be happy if these comments prove the means of further discussion on this important question, for I am not actuated by mere curiosity, but by the wish of eliciting the truth; and having been credulous enough to adventure to some extent in two of the unfortunate Californian companies, I have at least an excuse for my curiosity. Of these companies one is defunct, and all the capital lost. Of the other, your Journal states that "additional stampers were erecting, alterations making in the machinery, more quartz raised, and they hoped to be at work shortly." I sincerely hope they may.

Jan. 29. ONE INTERESTED.

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ—BEST MACHINES FOR CRUSHING.

SIR,—Your Journal of Jan. 19 contains proofs of the advantage of free discussion in the replies of three parties to my question on the above important subject, to each of whom I beg to return my sincere thanks. I will notice Mr. Hopkins's letter first, and must be allowed to remark it was far from my intention to cast any reflection on that gentleman for clinging to his theory, that quartz lodes do not bear gold in depth, but I maintain that, as far as the few proofs (and they are but few) we have of these lodes, they are in favour of the opposite conclusion, and that the lodes are as rich, if not richer, downwards. The Rocky Bar Company, in Grass Valley, are down 190 ft., and their quartz, which was worth $20 to $30 per ton at surface, is now worth $80 to $100 in their deep level. Their agent reports—"I have found the ledge gradually increase in richness and thickness as it descends. The rock from the main drifts pays about $80 per ton, portions over $100, and I have satisfied myself it is richer as it decends, but diminishes in value as we ascend to the level of the old workings, where it is only worth $20 per ton." The Anglo-Californian Company have raised over 1000 tons; they are down 80 or 90 ft., and have proved their rock decidedly the richest in the lowest drift.

Again, at the Marble Springs Mine, referred to by Mr. Clement, they are down 100 ft., with their lode continuing as rich, or more so. These are the instances I recollect. I have Mr. Hopkins's work on *Terrestrial Magnetism*, and without entering into the theory of the North Pole swallowing us all up some thousands of years hence, I may be allowed to observe the book, the plates and sections of which are most interesting and valuable, was published in 1851—that Mr. Hopkins's practice in gold mining was confined to the auriferous pyrites lodes of St, John del Rey and Marmato, which form no comparison with the almost pure quartz and gold veins of Australia and California. With these remarks I must pass on, still believing that our really gold-bearing quartz lodes (for there have been many spurious ones) carry their riches downwards. My own immediate business is with "the best machines for extracting the gold." On this Mr. Hopkins gives his opinion in favour of the old process of Cornish stamps, which, if efficacious, is the most simple, and least liable to go wrong. But against this mode of operation see Mr. Clement's letter, which states "there is fully 50 per cent. loss by this method;" this, if correct, is conclusive. Mr. Clement's second *modus operandi* seems more feasible, but he knocks that "nine pin" down by the addition "it will require the sum of 100,000*l*. to carry it out." Few parties will be found to adventure such a sum, after the thousands that have been squandered in the "jobbery" Mr. Hopkins so justly condemns. But I think this second plan might be carried out at much less cost, and would like to have further information.

Your correspondent, Mr. Matthew Francis, advocates crushing by rollers only, and works out a good case, but it would be difficult to reduce all the rock to uniform fineness by this process. I quite agree as to the advantage of a pair of good rolls for the first process, but afterwards we must use stamps, or a machine, and the question is still undecided which machine. Is there a machine that would prepare the crushed stuff from the rollers of a sufficient fineness for amalgamation at the rate of 25 tons per day of 10 hours? A machine also not liable to get out out of order, or wear rapidly. These are requisites which I am not aware have been attained, except as far as they go by the old stamping process. The Australian quartz appears to be much richer than the Californian; I believe also it is freer from pyrites, or other metals, and does, therefore, not require calcining, which is a great expense saved. As I firmly believe this question of quartz mining will become of vast importance within a few years, I venture to invite further discussion of the subject through your valuable columns.

Jan. 26. A CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINER.

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ, AND THE BEST KNOWN SYSTEM OF CRUSHING AND EXTRACTING THE GOLD.

SIR,—I find by your Journal of the 26th inst., that Mr. Evan Hopkins has expressed his opinion on the letters sent you in answer to an "Old Californian Gold Miner's" wish, that some of us who had been accustomed to such matters would favour him by stating which was the best machine in our opinions for crushing and amalgamating gold-bearing quartz, and is calcining (an expensive operation) absolutely necessary.

Mr. Hopkins, in his answer, merely says that stamps are the most efficient means. This, no doubt, puzzled the "Old Californian Gold Miner," as he must have seen them tried, with shaking tables attached, as I have, in innumerable situations in California, and no good done by them till launders, lined with blanketing, were added, or arrastras, *alias* tahonas, *alias* "townies," called the latter by those who do not understand Spanish. The arrastra is the same sort of mill that is in use in England for grinding sulphate of barytes for commercial purposes, one of which is that of adulteration of white lead with the ground barytes; this necessitates fine grinding.

I must, however, not occupy too much of your valuable space, and will come at once to the principal point of discussion—viz., the showing where Mr. Evan Hopkins is in error. He says he cannot see the necessity of such a large sum as 100,000*l*. to prove the merits of a gold mine, &c., thereby implying that I intended such, or he would lead parties to suppose so. We were never asked this question. Had I been, I should have said, the expenses would be according to the amount of wages and value of material, &c., in the country where the mines to be inspected with regard to their merits are situated. If, for instance, in New Granada, less than in Chili or Peru, and 8 to 8½ times more in California or Australia than in England, 8½ times more than New Granada, and 8 times more than Chili or Peru may also be reckoned as fair in mining operations. The 100,000*l*. I stated as required was for the establishment of an efficient reduction works, wherein to reduce 30 tons of hard white quartz per 10 hours (a day's work), with all its requirements, such as houses for workmen and agents, stores, stables, offices, assay offices with smelting and distilling of mercury departments. Mr. Evan Hopkins kindly gives the amount that he spent at Marmato, in building mills to reduce 2000 tons per month, as 15,000*l*. Now, the country he did this in has operatives whose wages are 8 to 8½ times cheaper than in California or Australia, as I have stated before; therefore, in either of these countries he would have spent 127,400*l*., and I am willing to allow that he would spend, perhaps, 1000*l*. less at Marmato now than he did in 1834-35-36; he knows well the errors he committed there, and would avoid them at this date, as every one would do in such cases. Then, again, the class of stuff he had to reduce to a fine powder is of a very different nature from that of California or Australia.

In these latter countries the gold-bearing quartz holds very little pyrites—say, from 1 to 1½ per cent., as shown in my paper published in your Journal of March 24, 1855; and I am informed by a client who has interests in a quartz reef in Australia, that the quartz is of the same nature there, and the report given by the Peel River Company during the last few days proves the assertion, whereas that of Marmato, where Mr. Evan Hopkins established his stamping mills and only obtained 50 per cent. of the produce by his first process, has, I understand, much more pyrites, amounting to 30 or many more per cent.; such stuff permits, from its softness, a large number of tons to be reduced per day, and if calcined previous to stamping easier still to do more. At present there are no such ores in California or Australia, as the furnace and desulphurising tanks that the engineer of the Agua Fria Company built at Grass Valley, California, serve to prove, as a sufficient quantity of pyriteous ores have not been found up to the present time, although geological inferences were in favour of such being the case, and I own to having believed the same, that the lodes would produce them in depth; but to the greatest depth I saw large lodes opened in California there was no quantity of pyrites that warranted anything more than a speculative calculation on the subject of their being abundant in auriferous pyrites at a future period.

Till some of the patent processes are brought into commercially paying systems for reducing hard white quartz with 1½ per cent. of pyrites, and even up to 30 per cent., I believe there is nothing better than Cornish crushers for reducing the ore to the size that will pass through a sieve with six to eight holes per linear inch; then, according to circumstances, stamps with launders, &c., or the arrastra, where stone is procurable of a proper quality, cheaper than cast or wrought-iron mills, either Wright's or Bursill's, or even others, either of them according to their price and facility of renovation of the points that wear out after grinding for some months; these must be had recourse to, to fine grind the gold-bearing quartz, with quicksilver to absorb the gold. In Mexico, 3 to 4 ozs. per ton is lost by a similar process to the one I have recommended. The freights to California are 3*l*. 10*s*. per ton; river freights, 1*l*. 5*s*.; to which must be added 12*l*. 10*s*. freights of inland carriage to 90 miles of distance beyond that more; and we must not forget the duties and two commission agencies which have to be paid. The masonry of the buildings will cost at least 8*s*. 3*d*. per cubic foot, if stone is procurable of tolerable size; carpentry and wood work about 2*s*. per superficial foot; excavations, 6*s*. to 8*s*. per cubic yard, if in micaceous slate formation, or more if in harder rock; and these prices are, I find, the same in California as when I left, and are the same in Australia at present. Then, the engineering department of blacksmiths and whitesmiths, at 1*l*. to 2*l*. per diem, will soon make away with part of the 100,000*l*., besides which there are many other items not enumerated. I think, after Mr. Evan Hopkins reads this, that he will own he was in error in supposing that I had stated I required 100,000*l*. to try the merits of a gold mine. That he may have succeeded in obtaining from me the costs of such matters in California through your valuable Journal, I admit, and can only say I would have stated them to him had he asked me.

The merits of a gold mine could be obtained for a small sum, as I have said; but when those merits have been decided, as appeared to me to have been the case with the "Californian Gold Miner," what he wanted to know was merely which was the best machinery, and how to obtain the gold. I gave him beyond that a hint of the expenses that 50 tons a day would, if reduced, cause him to go to before he could expect to reap a reward, for I could not suppose him so ignorant as to attempt to work a gold mine by himself, or only associated with a few friends; this he had, no doubt, seen fail too often in that land of promise, California, to attempt again, yet wise men are doing so to their cost at the Oso Mine, Bear Valley.

Large amounts of tons per diem must be reduced of gold-bearing quartz that contain little precious metal per cent., and they must undergo the system of hand-picking before being sent to any class of mills, for the reason that where the best mines are situated there is a want of water for concentration by any kind of buddle, or long Tom, in California or Australia.

It would be well in future that each party give the components of the stuff to be reduced by machinery to fine powder, whether of gold-bearing pyrites or quartz, &c.; it would facilitate these discussions very much. JOHN H. CLEMENT.

10, *Gloucester-terrace, Church-lane, Kensington, Feb.* 1.

N.B.—It has struck me to add that I have never found the Cornish crusher could be made to fine grind (with a sieve underneath having 32 holes per linear inch, which is required) more than 5 to 8 cwts. per hour, at whatever speed we drove them, and there are no better crushers than those put up at La Constante, in Spain, near Heindelencina.

Extract from the prospectus of the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company:

The Marmato Mines consist of deposits of *auriferous pyrites*, yielding on average 11 dwts. 11 grs. fine gold per ton. The sum expended on the mines, in bringing them into a state of profit, and erecting stamping mills and other appurtenances, has exceeded 200,000*l*. The sum expended in like manner on the Santa Ana Mines has exceeded 120,000*l*. These mines pay well, and give regular dividends. To mine with profit two things are requisite, after the merits are declared—*time and money*.

Kensington. JOHN H. CLEMENT.

BRITISH IRON MANUFACTURE.

SIR,—In your Journal of Jan. 1 a correspondent, signing "Young Iron," states—"I shall be happy to head a subscription for Mr. Cort, the son of the greatest benefactor of the nation at large that ever existed, and thus set an example to others to wipe away the national disgrace made patent in the fact that such a benefactor's relatives have not been already specially provided for. I can only suppose that the public were, like myself, ignorant of the existence of the descendants of Mr. Henry Cort."

Having heard nothing of the proposed movement in the right direction, with your correspondent taking the post of honour in it, he may find some difficulty in promoting his generous object, without all the necessary proofs to satisfy the friends he may appeal to that the case is not unworthy of their support. If, therefore, he will say where and to whom a small parcel may be directed, I will forward 20 pamphlets, and other publications, containing a history of the inventions and treatment of my late father, together with the names of more than 40 gentlemen of well-known eminence in their respective positions as engineers, scientific authorities, and manufacturers, sufficient to justify any appeal your correspondent may feel disposed to make in verification of his own proposal to that effect. RICHARD CORT.

29, *Belitha-terrace, Barnsbury Park, Islington, Jan.* 30.

MINING DISTRICT WEST AND NORTH FROM CARNMARTH.

SIR,—In my article, published in your Journal of Jan. 12, I described the district to the east and south of Carnmarth Hill. I will now refer to the mining ground north and west of that hill, connecting a few mines in my progress; perhaps a little north-easterly of the summit from Carnmarth and Cal Downs on the north to Grambler, and (say) to Redruth Highway. In drawing a line from Carnmarth over the high ground I have named, which is a little tortuous, first, on the north-east side, there is the Cathedral Mine, which has been worked three times within my recollection to a great loss—I may say, produced but little tin or copper. The next in this parallel is Grambler, then Wheal Cupid, both occasionally holding out great promises, and returning some tin and copper, which are termed "stocking" mines. Carrying this line on to Redruth Highway, and the shallow adit even still further northwards, there has not been a rich mine in this parallel, but there have been many "stocking" mines—that is to say, good ones are found at times, but nothing lasting. To the west of this summit and line of high ground described, so far as the turnpike road, leading from Comford to Redruth, there have been continued trials made for the last 50 years, without any good results. In continuing this line from Redruth to Portreath, on the eastern side of this line, there has not been a mine that has paid its way, with the exception of Wheal Montague. From the suthern extremity of this line—viz., from Comford to Redruth—and even on the north to Bridges, on the road to Portreath, there is a very productive parallel of rich mines. I will commence with Treavesan, the most southerly of this parallel, and is in a granite formation; west on this lode is Wheal Brewer and Trethellan. The next mines north on this parallel are Comford and Carvannall; these mines have not been profitable to the shareholders so far. Bell and Lanarth next follows, which is on parallel lodes. We have, then, Penstruthal on a parallel lode, which has produced great riches. The old Wheal Buller and Wheal Beauchamp next follow; then comes Clijah and Wentworth on the same parallel; the lodes are numerous and orey, and it will be strange to me if this mine does not turn out a good one at a greater depth, when some of these lodes shall form a junction, which is likely to be in another 20 or 30 fms. sinking. The old Buckets Mine and Wheal Union are in ground not yet sufficiently proved; they are on the same parallel. Old Wheal Tolgus, which was so very rich about 20 years since,

is the most northerly of the rich mines on this parallel. Within this range there are several pieces of ground not yet proved, which at some future day may prove as rich as the best mines that have already been laid open.

I have not time this week to enter more fully into this interesting subject respecting these, which I call facts—viz., productive, non-productive, moderately rich, and very rich parallels. I wrote three articles on this subject in December, and this is the third one I have written during this month. My object in doing so is to point out to the out-adventurers the folly there is in so many reports, written by projectors of such and such a new mine, being on the same rich lode as some other mine, which may be 10 miles from the one that they are endeavouring to bring out, and sell if they can to the public. If "Ops," or any other correspondent, will take the trouble to point out any error which I may have fallen into, he will be doing service, perhaps, to gentlemen who lay out their money on reports. I ask my fellow "Bal Captain" to affirm or to contradict the several statements made by— A BAL CAPTAIN.

Jan. 30.

CORNISH ENGINES v. NON-CONDENSING ENGINES.

SIR,—I have no wish to uphold any system which may not be essentially the best and true, and if a "Cornishman" intends to apply to me the sense of the opening passage of his letter, he may now learn that it is without force. But I do think that this would-be "Cornishman" would have done himself more credit had he answered my requests, and placed some comparative data before the public, so that they might have judged of the economical efficiency of the high-pressure over the Cornish condensing-engine, instead of making statements which, if he be an engineer of any practical intelligence, he must know to be either incorrect or unfair to the question which he has raised. Whether or not the Cornish engine has attained to its highest economy need not be enquired: the best engines have performed, by Lean's method of reporing, 100,000,000, and it was cited in the late report of Wheal Vor that the 100-inch cylinder-engine was giving a duty equal to 105,000,000. There is, however, a point of excellence which the human mind cannot surpass—it cannot alter the laws, or modify the conditions of Nature.

Had "Cornishman" been well conversant with the gradual decline of engine reporting in Cornwall, he ought to have avoided any defective observation. Lean's *Engine Reporter* scarcely notes one-third the number of engines that it did 18 years ago, and those which are reported are chiefly worn engines. But what says Brown's reports:—Why, that the average duty of his engines is equal to about 60,000,000 per 94 lbs. of coal. Of course, "Cornishman" will say that the two systems of reporting are different: I know it is, and so most likely is the method employed by the Royal Agricultural Society for determining the duty of engines examined by them.

When "Cornishman" urges the excellency of high-pressure engines, he ought not to object to give the data by which he determines it. This might be placed in a parallel position with Wheal Vor engine and its performance, so as to show, at a glance, the relative difference and merits of each of them. As to the first cost of high-presure engines, as compared with the Cornish engine, that question has no bearing in discussing the economical working performance of either, although it is, undoubtedly, a subject which, apart from this, deserves much more consideration than it has received. And now for the thrust direct which "A Cornishman" attempts to give. What is my text? See *Mining Journal*, p. 3, "Cornishman's" letter:—"But I will lay before your readers a couple of facts. I have, under my superintendence, two engines doing *equal* work—one a condensing-engine, the other a high-pressure, short-stroke engine. The condensing-engine *very fairly represents its class*, and the high-pressure-engine, though *not perfect* (!) combines many good qualities—the first consumes 35 cwts. of coals per day, and the other *only* 15 cwts." If both engines are doing *equal* work, and the condensing-engine a *fair representative of its class*, consuming 35 cwts. of coal against 15, if I may believe myself, the difference in coal consumed is as 100 to 233; and, therefore, if Wheal Vor engine is doing 100,000,000, it should perform, on "Cornishman's" high-pressure reasoning, 233,000,000!

Where is my want of truth? "Cornishman," if he is any engineer, knows better than he writes; if he does not, and is too wise to learn, then he had better not occupy space in your Journal, for no one valuing their time and truth will find any benefit or interest in noticing him.—*London, Jan.* 31. G. D.

CORNISH ENGINEERING.

SIR,—I believe I am correct in stating that an engine constructed on the principle of the Cornish pumping-engine is generally considered to be capable of doing a given quantity of work, with a smaller amount of fuel, than engines constructed on any other principle; for where such an amount of money is annually expended in fuel, for the working of engines, as there is in Cornwall, it becomes a matter of considerable importance to have these engines constructed so as to work as economically as possible. But your correspondent, "A Cornishman," would make us believe that he knows of a "short-stroke, high-pressure, non-condensing engine," now working, and doing a higher duty than the Cornish pumping-engine. I hope such may be the case; and if so, "A Cornishman" should not be afraid nor ashamed to let us know where it may be seen; and, for the benefit of the public, he should no longer keep it a mystery. I, for one, should not think my time thrown away in travelling even 400 miles to see it, if, by doing so, I could learn anything, so as to effect a saving in the working of the Cornish engine. I would, however, remind "A Cornishman" that he should not take 50,000,000 as the duty of a Cornish engine, for there are engines now working in Cornwall, and doing a duty of 110,000,000. I doubt very much whether "A Cornishman" can show me a short-stroke non-condensing engine doing a duty but what is far inferior to 110,000,000.—*Jan.* 30. A CORNISH MINER.

MINERAL INDUSTRY OF SPAIN.

COPPER MINES IN SPAIN—LA VIRGEN DE GRACIA.

SIR,—Up to the present period Spain has been recklessly extravagant in dealing with her mineral riches, but the time is fast approaching when competition, and the wonderful discoveries of foreigners, will make her look more carefully into the economising and improvement of her resources. In the course of a few years, however, metalliferous industry has considerably increased, in spite of the obstacles presented by Nature and men. The successful results obtained by the Mining Society, formed for the purpose of working the rich silver mines of Hiendelaencina, have greatly contributed to raise the spirits of miners. If a strict impartiality should, however, be observed, I must confess that this success is principally owing to the intelligent and well-maintained assistance of an English company (La Raquel), which established the smelting establishment called La Constante. With this powerful protector, the shareholders of that mineral district have been abundantly indemnified for their expenses, and their efforts crowned with the most brilliant success.

Unfortunately, this is not the case with other mining companies, the greatest part of them having been utterly unable to continue their works—not from any poverty in the mineral deposits of the country, or want of enterprise and liberality in the shareholders, but from mismanagent, and want of intelligent engineers, who could smelt the ores. It is much to be deplored that other British companies, induced by the large benefits which have been obtained lately by La Constante, have not determined to employ their capital and industry in the extraction of the immense mineral wealth with which Nature has so lavishly favoured us. Mining companies have placed their hopes in the societies and bankers who are actually endeavouring to establish themselves in Spain, but I think that for the present we more particularly want scientific men of practical skill in working, raising, smelting, and dressing the ores.

In the neighbourhood of Cordova, there is a most wealthy district in silver and copper ores; and it was attempted to raise, on a large plan, an association, not only for the purpose of working the ores of the mine called Nuestra Senora de Gracia, but of all the other mines of the same district. Unfortunately, the experiments tried in the reverberatory furnaces have been attended with failure. This has led to disappointment and distrust, and although the vein can be traced for miles and leagues, yet without good engineers these treasures are bound to remain undiscovered. I consider, therefore, that this is a *bona fide* enterprise, and one of considerable promise to any capitalist, or company of foreigners, who would undertake the extraction of the silver and copper ores of the district of Hoyo, near Cordova. This might be a most valuable business, combining the working of the mines with the employment and use of the mineral coal that covers a large extent of the territory.

Madrid, Jan. 24. M. ARGAIZ.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE *MINING JOURNAL*.—No. VII.

"Non nostrum tantas componere lites."

SIR,—It has been asserted by some one or other that language is the shackle of THOUGHT. I know it is to it very frequently as much a bore as a blessing, and the Tower of Babel has more to answer for than any other elevation that ever was in this world, or ever will be in the world, except the MINING EXCHANGE; and that, in Jonathan phraseology, "whips it." Now, in your leading article, last week, you very sententiously put forth the edict that "There is no excuse for a civilised people erring through ignorance." Granted. And now I say that there is no excuse for one or two of your most intelligent correspondents inscribing their thoughts in language by no means in accordance with our simplest rules. I should wish to believe that the errors in "Coal Miner's" letter are intentional—if they be not so, it is an insult to his own intelligence; for if there ever existed a black angel who spoke the sublimest truths in bad English, it is that self-same "Coal Miner." A little care would place him among the first of your literary correspondents; and, in a friendly spirit, I express the hope of seeing him occupying the position. At the same time, I rather suspect he has assumed the error with the name. If it be otherwise, then educate your mining population without loss of time, for they are MIGHTY IN THEIR INTELLIGENCE.

"Coal Miner" has thoroughly carbonised the select committee: even his admiration of "the patriotism and unswerving integrity of some of its members" is but a gleam of JET on their incapacity. I agree with him: 1000 valuable lives immolated annually on the "golden altars of incompetency" are a fearful item. O man, how long will you trifle with the miseries of your fellow? The fact is, the appointment of inspectors under the new Act has been made in ignorance of the real state of 200,000 colliers. And whose fault is this? Why, of the collier community themselves; and it will be a still greater fault if they tamely submit to have their meal in life dispensed by weak hands and worse intellects. The meeting at the Craven Hotel was like the meeting of the thieves in Gil Blas, in which every man had to attend to his own particular interest first, and be *satisfied with its value*, ere he could bring his mind to the task of considering what was best to be done for the body at large. "Coal Miner," if I have criticised your epistle, it has been done in a fraternal spirit.

COAL MINES, COAL MINERS, INSPECTORS, &c.—"Vindex" very properly deprecates—nay, condemns—the presidency of Mr. N. Wood, a coal owner, in the examination of candidates for coal mine inspection, &c. I say to "Vindex," and to his confreres, "Agitate, agitate:" let the question of *qualification* for inspectorship, and *qualification* for discriminating fairly and scientifically as to the capability of candidates, ring through the land; and then—not until then—will justice be done.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—POWER TO TRANSFER.—However applicable this system may be to mining, it requires great and careful revision. The opinion of "Cost-book" does not remove its anomalies.

SMELTERS, AS DIRECTORS OF MINING COMPANIES.—The very commercial position of a smelter should preclude his being appointed as director of a mining company. "Free trade, and no favour," should be the motto.

WEST ROSEWARNE.—The owner of a mine hampers the grantee, *in limine*, by exacting a large guarantee for working; and if the lords of the soil countenance exorbitant legal (?) charges for the preparation of deeds, mine adventurers should at once combine to have the fees defined by special application to the courts.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY (LIMITED).—"Clerk," however firm in his faith as to the false representations made about this mine, should bring forward more proof than mere assertion. It would be wise to exercise caution on all sides.

MINING IN DEVON.—In Devon, as in many other parts of England, vast tracts of mineralised ground exist undeveloped. This is owing, in a great measure, to the inertness of local owners. Let them bestir themselves, and success will be achieved.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE CRIMEA.—Col. Ashecourt's suggestion to defend the Crimea, by causing a "rush" to "diggings" in that region, is Utopian.

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ, &c.—Mr. Evan Hopkins's dissertation on the treatment of gold-bearing quartz is ingenious. He canvasses Capt. M. Francis's remarks on the use of rollers; but the rollers will roll effectively. Still, nevertheless, Mr. Clement must certainly succumb to Mr. Hopkins's objections to his system. The cost named by him—viz., 100,000*l.*—to establish a gold mine, looks preposterous, even if it be not so. Mr. Hopkins, as far as this discussion goes, for once wins the day. Where he is practical, few can compete with him.

THE GOLD QUESTION.—Mr. W. Radley certainly advances some very pertinent and scientific reasoning against Mr. Low's "trials;" but, after Mr. Low's failure, it will be time enough to combat Mr. Radley's theories.

CORNISH ENGINEERING.—Our friend, "A Cornishman," will require a very stiff and potent dose of science yet before he will give in. His present letter is much better than his first, and induces one to think there is really something in him. He still claims for the "short-stroke high-pressure engine an economy of fuel at least equal to the Cornish engine, and in first cost a saving of fully 50 per cent." Who now will take up the gauntlet? "A Cornishman" is no mean disputant, after all.

Jan. 30. OPS.

DR. COLLYER AT FORT BOWEN MINE, NEW GRANADA.

(THE INTERCEPTED LETTER.)

SIR,—Having made all the necessary preparations for the voyage of exploration up the Palmillo River, at Escrebanos—such as having at our disposition the largest and best canoe in this part of the country, laying in a plentiful supply of provisions, and the necessary mining implements—we started from Escrebanos, which, as your readers have been already informed, is a small collection of huts, on the open coast, about one mile from the mouth of the River Belen. Our party consisted of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Meig, Mr. Costigan, myself, and four stout natives to paddle the canoe. Our voyage along the coast was not marked by any feature of particular interest, except that, on looking over the sides of our frail craft, shoals of every description of fish were to be seen. After about two hours, we arrived off the mouth of the Palmillo River, a distance of five miles—where exists a bar—these are extremely dangerous of navigation, as, without great dexterity in the guidance of the helmsman, the chances are that the rollers upset the canoe. To give an idea of the perils attendant on this mode of conveyance, the Fort Bowen Company have had no less than four persons in their employ drowned within the last year.

This company possessed, until lately, a capital sloop of about 8 tons, which was safe and every way seaworthy; but some three weeks before my arrival at the mine, Mr. Tate refused to allow the captain the price of a new rudder, in place of the one he had lost in going over the bar of the Belen River. Every one knows that captains are not responsible for the dangers of the sea, and all losses are sustained by the owners; still, the captain being forced to pay the damage, resigned his command. The person next placed in command was entirely ignorant of navigation—so much so, as to take the sloop to sea without ballast. The consequence was that, after having been out a few hours, a squall of wind capsised her, and she was lost, on which occasion one of the crew was drowned, the rest saving themselves on pieces of wood, and, after being in the sea five and six hours, managed to get ashore some 20 miles up the coast. Such is one example of the judgment exercised in the management of the affairs of this mine—the Fort Bowen. The consequence has been that all persons, for the future, have their lives jeopardised by the voyage in a canoe, 75 miles in the open ocean, from Colon to Escrebanos.

But to return to my narrative. Mr. Alexander having the command of the canoe, we got over the bar, one or two waves only rolling over the sides of our vessel. The scene which now presented itself was truly beautiful and romantic. The Palmillo River was completely shaded by high trees overhanging its banks on either side, protecting us from the scorching effects of the sun's rays. We ascended the river some two miles, when a sea-cow, or manati, was seen grazing on the bank—that is, one-third of the body of the animal was out of the water. Had we had sufficient means of destruction with us, our guide would certainly have shot the creature, which, I am informed, is most capital food; but, as it was, we allowed him to pursue his meal undisturbed. Would that we had caught him; for the food at the mine being most indigestible, sometimes eight or ten days without a biscuit, flour, or anything save that which would be more fit for an animal having the stomach of an ostrich, or the jaws of a shark, than for a human being to masticate and digest. This is called, by some, economy! After four hours' exertion over numerous rapids up this circuitous and meandering stream, we arrived at the place of debarkation, our Indians, each having large knives, or machetles, something like a cutlass, to cut the way for us through the underwood—in fine, the dense forests of New Granada are perfectly impassable if the road or path is not cut on each journey; for the rapid growth of every species of plant soon obliterates every trace of what has been done a few months previous.

Having arrived at the Palmillo Mine, I found that extensive workings had been done at some former period by the surface-washers for gold, who, it seems, had traced their "lead" up to the spot, where a cutting has been made some 20 feet long, and 10 in depth. The lode is only about 1 foot in width, mostly of felspathic flookan, and some 5 inches of quartz which indicated gold—in fact, small specs were to be seen. In the alluvial deposit, we found gold on every trial. In this particular I was not surprised, for, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, nowhere could a bucketful of the alluvial be washed without finding gold. There are many difficulties against the Palmillo Mine: it is next to impossible to transport machinery to work it; the river is not navigable more than three miles, only for canoes; and the vein is so small, that I altogether abandoned the idea of entertaining the proposition of my friend, Mr. Alexander, to take possession of the mine. I told him it would be impossible for me to recommend it to my friends in England with that confidence of success which would warrant the investment of sufficient capital to work it; upon which he said, "I have other mines, which we must visit to-morrow." This agreed on, we now retraced our steps for the canoe. In this I met with several unpleasant accidents, such as falling over stumps, sliding down a precipice; but, with the exception of a few bruises, safely regained the canoe, which had been hauled high and dry. Here we made a hearty meal, and were soon again dragging our craft over the numerous rapids down the river. This, though not so tedious as the ascent, is still extremely wearisome.

Having arrived at the mouth of the Palmillo River, we landed. Here is a good piece of cleared land, which Mr. Alexander uses for pasturage purposes. He has a dozen or more fine oxen, and I made arrangements to have one brought to the mine at Fort Bowen. While on shore here, a spectacle presented itself—a regiment, some 200 yards in length, of very large red ants, each one carrying a leaf in its mouth, ten times larger than itself. One of our Indian boatmen informed me that only one of the ants came along without a leaf. There were sentincls placed every few yards, who would not allow the lazy ant to pass. To test the truth of this, I took away the leaf from one of the ants, and, sure enough, when he came to a particular spot, he was forced back by the sentinel. Many people call this instinct, by which they pretend to discard the idea that the lower class of animals do not exercise the faculty of reason. The animal kingdom abounds in numberless instances of the use of the reasoning faculties—perhaps in a low degree, but still having a direct relationship to cause and effect.

Having left the Palmillo River, no difficulty existed in re-crossing the bar; for the current being with us, it was an affair of no moment. With a fair wind and a flowing sail, we were soon again at the hospitable domicile of Mr. Alexander, who quickly had a most sumptuous repast prepared. Our hammocks were soon in requisition, and each one of the party, with the exception of the Indians, were enjoying a recumbent smoke, and a social chat over the day's exploits.

Next day we determined to visit the Belen Mine, known as the Rompedo, or Reventada, by the alluvial washers. It was from this locality that Columbus and his brothers obtained so much gold, on their second voyage to America. We arrived at the mouth of the Belen River early in the morning. From this point there is presented a magnificent view of Castle Chicu Mountain, some 18 miles distant. It is the loftiest peak in this vicinity, being 7600 feet above the sea, and forms one of the central chain of mountains which constitutes the Isthmus. The stratification runs nearly north 45° east, and is nearly vertical at the summit range, the angle gradually becoming less towards the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where it is horizontal. The geological stratifications of the isthmus are—alluvial clay, porphyritic clay, felspathic clay, indurated clay, quartzose felspar, gneiss, greenstone schist, greenstone, hornblende schist, hornblende, syenitic greenstone, syenite, basaltic lava, white quartz, and granite.

The Belen River is really a noble stream, and for the first four miles is navigable for any sized craft. The point of difficulty is the bar at its mouth: here it is an impossibility to cross, in anything like rough weather, in a canoe; and no company will be efficient without an iron steamer of from 70 to 100 tons burden, with a small draught of water. Such a one would render all other obstacles a mere moonshine, and the Fort Bowen, and other mines in its vicinity, could be worked to any extent with great facility. Even as at present, the locality is much more accessible than is the case in 99 gold mines out of 100. The failure to extract large amounts of gold has not depended on any natural obstacle in this locality, but from ignorance of the mode of extraction of the precious metal, and the most gross mismanagement, which even at this moment is not much improved. After the date of Mr. Ram's departure, the visible gold was struck—so much so, that the persons then at the mine obtained more than 50 lbs. weight of pure gold, which was run into the form of bullets. This was six weeks before Mr. Tate's arrival, and more than two months before Mr. Tregoning came to the mine—so that there was not much difficulty in saving some gold with the blankets, which were actually yellow after a few hours work. I am thoroughly persuaded that at least two-thirds of the gold is now being lost, and, in all probability, not one-quarter will ever arrive at the company's office in London. The mercury I used with my amalgamator was entirely free from any trace of gold. This I took especial care to ascertain; still, after 12 hours' work, on not more than one-half of the tailings which were being thrown away, more than 2½ ozs. of gold was saved—in fact, more than double the quantity that was being saved by that stupid mode of merely using the blankets. If the stuff were to be concentrated and amalgamated in the manner I have proposed, also allowing the refuse to pass through mercury, I would engage that not over 10 per cent. would be lost. If, also, proper calcination with chloride of sodium, then the facility of reduction would be greatly increased, and much more gold saved in less time. On this topic much could be said; but so long as old methods are resorted to, merely because they are old methods—and men will not be guided by the improvements in science—it will be of no use to attempt to remove the obstinate prejudices, jealousies, and wounded self-love. This is much to be deplored; for, no matter what machinery is employed, if not under the guidance of brains—educated, intelligent brains—very little profit will accrue to the adventurers. When men are so self-sufficient as to know everything, it is of no use to attempt to educate them. Instead of the Fort Bowen Company only receiving 65 ozs. of gold the other day, they ought to have received 200 ozs.; and had I had the management of the extraction, that would have been the result. Of this fact I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt.

I also most unhesitatingly pronounce this region of country to be, geologically, the richest in the world. Imagine the violent contortions, distortions, eruptions, and disruptions of the narrow strip of land which constitutes the isthmus, cramped up, as it were, between two vast continents, at a remote period of this planet's existence—twisting, writhing in convulsive movement, like the dying agonies of a huge snake. It seems as if the backbone of the mighty mountain chain of Andes, commencing at the extreme end of South America, at Patagonia, and ending in the rocky mountains and Sierra Nevada of Oregon, in North America, had been broken twice on the isthmus. One of these violent commotions of Nature took place in this region, the other at Nicaragua. Let any one cast his eye on the map, and it will be irresistably forced on his mind that no part of the earth presents so remarkable a position, geographically—it is equally true geologically. All the essential conditions are present—a purely volcanic structure—the rocks are all metamorphic on the surface. It only requires energy, combined with science and practical skill, to prove the inexhaustible quantities of gold which here abound. It must be remembered that this country, of which I am particularly treating, has remained unexplored until this day.

The cuttings of the Panama Railway show the formation of the country completely. A trip on this line is worth a journey across the Atlantic. I am deeply indebted to Col. Totten, the superintendent, by whose indefatigable energy and talent the line has been completed. I cannot forget Mr. Center, the vice-president, who also resides at Aspinwall or Colon. Both these gentlemen are engineers of eminence. The reputation of having bound the vast oceans of Atlantic and Pacific is greater than could be attained by a Napoleon or an Alexander. The former have contributed to the advance of science and civilisation, by facilitating the means of intercourse for the great human family: the latter were mere conquerors, by means of animal feeling. The intellectual man is opposed to violent measures, such as involve the happiness of humanity, and destroy the means of advancing the arts and sciences.

25, *Winchester-row, New-road, Jan.* 24. ROBT. H. COLLYER, M.D.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "C. A. G.," is informed that he, and the other shareholders, are without favourable results, owing to their moral cowardice in not coming forward to assist me, by sharing expenses, when I have unquestionably proved dishonest practices in all the gold mining companies which I have exposed. If I call people together it is at my own cost, and no one is forced to come unless he pleases. Instead of mournful homilies, I appeal to those present if I do not always satirize in a most playful vein. Your reporter, Mr. Editor, can testify that I have never made protestations which I have not carried out. Through my Quoxitic propensities to fight other people's battles without reward, in this and other matters, I have spent an extraordinary amount of money and time, but certainly not a tithe of what the worthless shares I now hold cost me; therefore, I wish it to be distinctly understood that my interference in future (as it has always been) will be to please myself, and for my own gratification, as surely every one may do what he likes with his own. Let those stay away who do not like to be inflicted with my speeches, but it is really too bad to stand aloof, and, in addition, make discouraging comments. Let "C. A. G." call a meeting, and do some of the work. Capt. Price will give him every assistance, and I will furnish him with the whole history of this concoction, from its formation up to the present time, obtained at a vast outlay to myself, disclosing such doings as to warrant any epithet that may be attached to them. There is no justice in England, except in a court of equity, and who, alone, would risk the expense? Stay; there is one who has actually done so, and has just filed a bill. His name is Dumanirer, and the solicitor is Mr. Horwood, 8, Duncan-terrace, City-road. Is this suit *bona fide*, or instituted by one of the director's friends? I will promise to call a meeting when Mr. Hunt renders an account of his stewardship, because his brother-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel Woolridge, the chairman, acted always as his deputy: 60,000*l.* have been received, and not half expended. I could say more, but if I did you, Mr. Editor, would do, for the sake of prudence, what you have often before done—viz., curtail my communications, by omitting all libellous or personal references.

Paris, Jan. 30. H. GUEDALLA.

LIMITED LIABILITY ACT OF 1855.

SIR,—The public are again rushing into wild schemes, got up only to sell shares at a premium. It is, perhaps, truly said that no one is liable for more than the extent of his share under this Act, which is a great benefit, as in the hands of such sharks one is now limited to losing only the whole of the paid-up capital. The newspapers teem with advertisements, inserted daily at an enormous expense, both in town and country, to entrap greenhorns, which must cause the preliminary expenses to be very heavy. Then the broker charges 1s. 3d. a share to introduce them on the Stock Exchange, and get them quoted at a premium before the emission, or "coming out," in order to get the subscription list filled, or nearly so. What is much wanted is that the subscribers should be informed by a public auditor how many shares are paid on. This is of more importance than the above Act. Some excellent ideas are now being spoilt, from having to be carried out by notorious adventurers and needy lawyers: 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* is the sum generally asked for in every description of company. Neither is the amusement of the people neglected, but an attempt is being made to create in them a musical taste, by causing them to listen to polkas, waltzes, and quadrilles. Surely the Stock Exchange people will set their faces against this, after the punishment they have already received from the same people. I now put every one on his guard, and say "Beware!" to all. In this I do not imitate the *Times*, who, when the mischief is done, and every one ruined, then cries out in the City Article, as they did last week in the case of the Westminster Improvement Bonds. In your Journal I fully exposed this affair, commencing actually 18 months ago, when the price was 90, and never ceasing until now, when the quotation is 8. I beg a reference to your columns to these scrics of communications, as I have the satisfaction to know that I have saved many hard-earned sums of money from being thus thrown to the dogs.—*Paris, Jan.* 31. H. GUEDALLA.

CAPT. NORTON, AND HIS INVENTIONS.

SIR,—The following is the petition to the Queen, alluded to in your Journal of Dec. 8, under the heading, "It is the System."—*Jan.* 29. JOHN NORTON.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN NORTON, ESQUIRE, LATE CAPTAIN IN YOUR MAJESTY'S 34TH, OR CUMBERLAND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—Memorialist begs leave most respectfully to submit to your Majesty's gracious consideration the following facts:—

That memorialist has served your Majesty's Royal Predecessors in the ranks of the British Army in various parts of your Majesty's dominions for nearly a quarter of a century.

That memorialist has shared the sufferings and participated in the glories of the most important campaigns in the Spanish Peninsula, for which memorialist has been honored by your Majesty with a medal and six clasps.

The memorialist's brother, Captain Brett Norton, of the 63rd Regiment, having purchased all his commissions, fell a victim to the yellow fever, in the island of Barbadoes, at the early age of 23, by which calamity the purchase money was lost to his family; and that another brother, Captain Fletcher Norton, of the 18th Madras Native Infantry, died at Cannanore in the East Indies, after a continuous service of 19 years in that debilitating climate.

That the chance explosion of the French ammunition wagons at the celebrated battle of Busnco, in 1810, by a shot or shell fired from the battery of Major Victor Von Arentschild, impressed memorialist with the importance of a projectile that could be made to produce with certainty such results, and after the conclusion of the war, namely in 1823; memorialist taking the idea from the expanding tubular arrow used by the Malays and natives of South India, invented an elongated expanding rifle shot and shell, *identical in principle* with the present so-called *Minié ball*.

That in the year 1826, memorialist submitted this invention to the Select Committee on fire arms, at Woolwich, by whom it was rejected as inapplicable to your Majesty's service.

That in 1833, memorialist presented to the United Service Institution his elongated expanding shell and shot, which presentation was duly recorded in the *Mechanics' Magazine* of the same year.

That this and other elongated projectiles invented by memorialist, and the construction of which involved considerable sacrifices of time, labour, and pecuniary outlay, have been successfully tested in the presence of your Majesty and Prince Albert, the late lamented Queen Dowager, His Royal Highness the present Duke of Cambridge, Earl Howe, and other high personages, to the apparent surprise and satisfaction of the distinguished spectators.

That the great superiority of memorialist's shot and shells over the ordinary *spherical ball*, as well in penetration and precision as extent of range, has been witnessed and admitted by the most competent judges, amongst whom may be mentioned, the Earl of Orkney, Colonel Hall (1st Life Guards), Capt. Chads, R.N., Dr. Gilborne (Royal Artillery), J. C. Hannington, Esq., Dublin, and numerous others.

That Warner's "invisible shell" and "long range" are mere imitations of memorialist's percussion shell and hand grenade, charged with fulminating mercury.

That during the present National Exhibition of Ireland, in Cork, where specimens of memorialist's invention were exhibited, and further experiments instituted, the Executive Committee of the Exhibition considered the detail of the results obtained from the trial of these projectiles of sufficient importance to form an appendix to a lecture upon fire arms, delivered by Colonel Chesney, of the Royal Artillery, to which lecture in its printed form, engraved representations of memorialist's projectiles were added at the expense of the committee.

That memoriatist has invented an efficient rifle shell for cannon, thus effecting an important object which had never been previously accomplished.

That the modern *Minié ball*, which has been recently introduced into your Majesty's service, is a mere modification of the elongated expanding shot invented by memorialist in 1823, and rejected by the Woolwich committee in 1826.

That the French reputed inventor of this ball (Captain Minié) has, according to announcements in the public papers, been handsomely rewarded by the Government of his country, while memorialist, the real inventor of the projectile on which the French missle is founded, has not only been unnoticed, but, in the strongest sense of the expression, discouraged and discountenanced by the military authorities of your Majesty.

Memorialist, therefore, respectfully submits to your Majesty his just claim to the consideration of your Majesty's Government. He is desirous that his projectiles should undergo the severest trials that may be deemed requisite to test their efficiency; and having clearly established the priority of his invention as regards the Minié ball, looks with confidence to that Royal recognition which has never been withheld from a deserving subject. And memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Victoria Hotel, Cork. JOHN NORTON.

PRINCIPLES OF CURRENCY.—A very valuable work on the currency, and a means of insuring uniformity of value, and adequacy of supply, by Mr. Edwin Hill, has just been published by Longman and Co., and will, doubtless, at the present period be perused with much interest. In his introduction, the author shows that self-acting regulation is the rule at the present day, and discretionary interference the exception, in all commercial transactions, and proceeds to lay down a plan for the same principles with regard to the currency, and thus confer a blessing which no country has ever yet enjoyed—the possession of a currency endowed with the power of correctly adapting itself to the wants of the population at all times, and under all circumstances; one which could never, either by becoming excessive excite men to speculative madness, or by falling into insufficiency bring upon them the disasters of a panic. The writer analyses the principles of commercial derangement, shows who most suffer from panics, enters at length into the systems of banking, foreign exchanges, and the money market. The volume is evidently written by one well experienced in, and thoroughly comprehending, this intricate subject, and explains many obscure points in connection with paper and metallic currency, and commercial transactions, which will be of considerable interest to persons connected with the Stock Exchange and the mercantile community.

THE BRITISH CONSUL'S MANUAL.—Messrs. Longman and Co., of Paternoster-row, have just published a work under the above title, by Mr. E. W. A. TUSON, of the Inner Temple, Chancellor of the Imperial Austrian Consulate General in London, being a practical guide for consuls, as well as for the merchant, shipowner, and master mariner in all their consular transactions. The work is dedicated to Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P., and the author states that at the present epoch there was an urgent nece ssity for a work of this description, compiled more for practicable utility than to historical research. It conveys much useful information, and affords references in cases which may not unfrequently arise, wherein the consul, vice-consul, shipowner, master mariner, and others have occasion even in their ordinary vocation for the intervention and aid of consular authority. The author takes a very wide and elaborate view of the subject, goes back to the origin of consular institutions, about 509 years before the Christian era, the qualifications for and duties of a consul are accurately described and entered into, and the volume, which extends over nearly 600 pages, will prove a work of useful reference to all those to whom it is addressed.

NEW GOLD VARNISH, WHICH DOES NOT LOSE ITS COLOUR BY EXPOSURE TO AIR AND LIGHT.—A very beautiful and permanent gold varnish may be prepared in the following manner:—2 ozs. of the best French garancine are digested in a glass vessel with 6 ozs. of alcohol, of spec. grav. 0·833, for twelve hours, pressed, and filtered. A solution of clear orange-coloured shellac in similar alcohol is also prepared, filtered, and evaporated until the lac has the consistence of a clear syrup; it is then coloured with the tincture of garancine. Objects coated with this have a colour which only differs from that of gold by a slight brown tinge. The colour may be more closely assimilated to that of gold by the addition of a little tincture of saffron.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Foulkes, Old Broad-street, on Monday,—Mr. P. D. HADOW in the chair.

Mr. FOULKES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The report of the committee was then read, as follows:—

During the past three months the works at the mine have not progressed so speedily as could have been desired, owing to the continued hardness of the ground, and varied course of the elvans; nevertheless, we have recently had the satisfaction of receiving, from the agents, several encouraging accounts of important improvements and discoveries, the details relating to which, as well as of the general prospects of the mine, are contained in the captain's report, and which will be read to the meeting. The sales of tin, it will be observed, have somewhat fallen off in quantity, for the reason above stated; and they can hardly be expected to increase materially for two or three months to come; however, your committee, relying upon the agents' reports, still hope for a successful result, as soon as the bottom levels are fairly opened out. The accounts, duly audited, are subjoined.

Mr. FOULKES next read the report of Capts. Puckey, Hancock, and Dunstan, from which the following is abstracted:—

"The engine-shaft is now down 10½ fms. below the 116; and although the ground has not been quite so easy for sinking as we expected, yet the time occupied is within our estimate, and we have now to report a very important improvement in the lode, which is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and the leader, or rich tin part, about 2 ft. wide: we have already seen it the whole length of the shaft (about 12 ft.), and for 5 ft. in depth. Some of the tin work is the richest we have ever seen in the mine; and the whole together is a very important discovery. The 116 has been driven about 24 fms. east of the shaft. In the 20, in the western part of the mine, about 50 fms. from the great engine-shaft, a pare of tributers cut a branch, which proves to be a part of Boskellan lode west. It is somewhat satisfactory to recollect that we are rather in advance of our original estimate, and while we believe this to be the best report it has ever been in our power to give, we beg to assure you that our best exertions shall be continually used to bring this mine to the most profitable results."

The following is the statement of accounts for Sept., Oct., and Nov.:—

Tin sold, Sept.	t. 21	c. 9	q. 3	l. 8			
,, Oct.	21	4	2	24			
,, Nov.	21	6	0	20 = t. 64	c. 0	q. 2 l. 24	£4476 16 7
Arsenic					3 18 2 0		9 10 0
Copper					14 17 0 0		70 2 4
Old Stores							2 3 8
Copper sold for Nov.							10 0 0 = £4568 12 7
Mine cost, for Sept., Oct., and Nov.							£4480 11 1
Charges, accounts							72 9 4 = £4553 0 5
Profit							£ 15 12 2

BALANCE TO JANUARY 28.

Capital	£4493	1	0
Interest account	9	16	10 = £4502 17 10
Pursers' balance	1093	2	0
Profit and loss	2	15	9
Suspense account (1296 shares)	904	10	0 = 2000 7 9
Balance in favour of mine			£2502 10 1

The CHAIRMAN said, in rising to move the adoption of the reports and accounts, he had very little to add. The progress at the mine had been retarded, through the badness of the ground, but their prospects were very favourable. The elvan had always been their bugbear, but they had now got under it, and although the profit on the three months' working was only 15l. 12s. 2d., in every instance they had progressed more than they anticipated when they called upon the shareholders to make an advance to develop the property. There was another point of some interest to the adventurers—one of the captains (Mr. Hancock) had invented a machine for dressing ores, by which a considerable saving would be effected; and the committee had advanced 10l. 10s. to protect him, and for which Mr. Hancock had agreed they should have the benefit, without any charge for patent right. The only other business was a formal resolution indemnifying the late trustees. He (the Chairman) would, therefore, move that the reports and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. HESELTINE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHNSTONE said, as the report was dated on the 16th, perhaps Mr. Brown, the purser, who was in attendance, could give some further information up to a later date.

The CHAIRMAN said the improvements in the 106 were confirmed.

Mr. BROWN observed that up to Saturday last the lode at the shaft was looking better than stated in the report; indeed, since he had been connected with the mine it never looked more favourable. With regard to Capt. Hancock's invention, it was not the first that had benefited the mine, and he expected it would be in operation in about three weeks, when they would save considerable expense in dressing the tin.

Mr. HESELTINE said he could bear testimony to all that had been stated by Mr. Brown. He had seen the machinery, and considered it would be of great advantage to the company.

A resolution was then proposed and carried unanimously, indemnifying Messrs. John Brown and Francis Carnac Brown, the late trustees, they having assigned the property to Messrs. Hadow, Heselline, and Cox.

The CHAIRMAN said, Mr. Allender, one of the auditors, being appointed a member of the committee, it was necessary to elect another, and he would propose for the office Mr. J. De Vitre. The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. HESELTINE next proposed that the present committee be re-elected, and observed that little need be said on the subject, after the very able manner they had performed their duties: he would, therefore, move that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the committee of management. (Cheers.)

Mr. DE VITRE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks on behalf of his colleagues and himself, said they would continue their exertions to secure the confidence of the fellow-shareholders.

Votes of thanks to the auditors, secretary, captains, and officers of the mine, terminated the proceedings.

WELSH POTOSI MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting was held at the offices of the company, 26, Gresham-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. JAMES LOFTHOUSE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, showing the progress that had been made in the development of the mine since the last meeting. They had secured the services of Capt. Matthew Francis to report on the mine, and it appeared that ore, to the value of 50,000l., was in sight; the dressing-floors had been completed, and the reservoir repaired; and if a steam-engine were erected, he had no doubt but their future progress would be smooth enough. They had had much to contend with, of which they had no anticipation (much misconception having been caused by their former captain), but he believed their greatest difficulties were passed, and, although it would be necessary to raise further capital, their prospects were such that he was convinced no measure could be proposed of so great an importance to the company. The amount for which they required authority to raise was 10,000l., and he would remind them that their property was one of no ordinary extent, as it covered a surface of 2000 acres, and was as valuable as any property in Wales. He would then read the balance-sheet, but before doing so would enquire of Mr. Crosse (one of the auditors), who was present, whether he had seen the vouchers for every item contained therein? as, by adopting that course, he should prevent any dispute arising at a future period, and as those accounts were going to the world, through the public press, it was highly necessary that every precaution should be taken to ensure their correctness.

Mr. R. F. CROSSE: I have seen the vouchers for everything mentioned in that balance-sheet, or should not have signed it as audited by me.

The accounts which were then read, showed the following result:—

DR.—Balance last account	£3565	0	8		
Produce sold, being 392 tons 18 cwts. of lead	6176	12	6		
Rent of barracks	231	14	4		
Share capital account	6078	0	0		
Purser's account	953	17	1		
Loan from North and South Wales Bank	1000	0	0		
Sundries	772	3	6 =	£ 18,787	8 1
CR.—Balance of purchase	£1700	0	0		
Dividends paid	3544	15	1		
Loans repaid	2000	0	0		
Mine cost, Jan. to Nov.	10734	3	11		
Discount, interest, and commission	62	13	3		
Travelling expenses	129	19	9		
Salaries and petty disbursements	153	18	7		
Machinery	400	0	0		
Farm	37	0	0 =	18,762	10 7
Leaving balance at bankers				£	24 17 6

The CHAIRMAN said he must add that a note was appended to these accounts, by Mr. Wilkinson, which stated that of the 10,734l. 3s. 11d. for labour cost, the sum of 6431l. 0s. 11d. had been expended on capital account, being for new leats, reservoirs, dressing-floors, a new water-wheel, and for laying open the mine in parts which have not yet been worked. Another remark he had to make, was that the December cost was not included in the balance-sheet, but against that they had the December produce, which was also omitted. This was a difficulty which they would endeavour to avoid, by altering the dates of their half-yearly meetings to February and August, as it was almost impossible to make up their accounts to the end of the year, while their meetings were held in January. He would next read Capt. Dunn's report, from which we make the following extract:—

EGGAR-HIR.—During the past year, the progress made in developing the mines, and opening up ground for stoping, had been very marked, as well as in buildings, and the erection of machinery. The 10 fm. level, west of old engine-shaft, was driven 64 fms. on the course of the lode, 40 fms. of which was through good ore ground, so that there are 11 or 12 fms. more to drive to communicate with the 10 fm. level east. He expected to accomplish this, provided he had a supply of water to work the pumping-wheel, in about eight weeks. When this is done they would have 100 fms. of ore ground laid open for stoping.

EGGAIR-FFRAITH.—The engine-shaft would shortly be communicated with the adit level. The ground laid open at present was very productive, and he saw no reason when the above communication was made why they could not return from 14 to 15 tons monthly.

MIDDLETON MINES.—At Allt-y-Crib, the deep adit was driven 80 fms. on the course of the lode. A cross-cut had also been driven 12 fms. to procure a south lode, but they had not intersected it. The dressing-floors were completed, with the exception of one or two minor erections for returning slimes. The machinery was adequate to return a larger quantity of ore monthly, and only required a constant supply of water. They daily experienced the want of a reliable motive-power, without which they would always be in difficulties, and unable to develop the mine to the extent appearances justified.

In conclusion, he begged to remark that they had a great many fathoms of ore ground laid open for stoping, and were still discovering in the adit and 10 fm. levels ore of good quality. Their future prospects were most encouraging, and he had no doubt these mines would ere long take the lead amongst the dividend-paying mines of this country. He calculated on returning for the first six months of the present year 400 tons of ore, at a cost of 4500l. The machinery was all in good working order, and if the weather were favourable they would sample 50 tons next week.

In reply to a question from Col. Pearson, the CHAIRMAN stated that two dividends of 5 per cent. had been declared on the 54,000l. paid up, of which sum 3544l. 15s. 1d. had been already paid.

Some calculations were then gone into, from which it appeared that the entire expenditure which would be incurred in raising 100 tons per month, with the assistance of a steam-engine, was 700l., or 8400l. per annum; whilst the ore, calculated at 15l. per ton (although all they had yet sold had averaged over 16l.), would realise 18,000l., leaving 9600l. for division in dividends.

The CHAIRMAN considered that if the steam-engine were erected there would be little or no difficulty in realising the results of those calculations. The place at which the steam-engine would have to be erected was at the top of a bleak mountain, and for this reason there had been much hesitation in erecting it, as fears were entertained as to getting the coal; but now it was intended to have the boiler of a description that would consume coal and peat mixed; and, further, as they had now their own horses and carts going continually to Aberystwith with ore, they would be employed to bring back coals each time, instead of coming back empty. As, however, it was up-hill work from Aberystwith, it was intended to bring but half a load of coal each journey, which would be amply sufficient for all purposes, and would not fatigue their horses. Capt. Francis had, as he before stated, inspected the mine, and his report was laid upon the table. From this report we extract the following:—

The lodes of these mines are very well filled with ore, and remunerative to an extent sufficient to cover all necessary expenses, and leave large profits: without these remarks the proprietary might be discouraged by the natural difficulties presented by the climate and present position of the mines. His estimate of the raisings was, at present, rather more than 75 tons per month, and as soon as the Bog shaft is holed, which may be expected every day, they will be increased to upwards of 90 tons. He recommended a Cornish engine of the best description, as improved by Grove, with 40-in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, and rotative action, which, although it would cost three times more than a smaller high-pressure engine, would do the work at one-third the cost for coals. He advocated this principle of economy, because he looked forward to a most extensive and lucrative mine in depth, and a permanent mine with reference to time; and to erect a cheaper engine would be to secure a lasting loss to the company. He should say the ore ground drained above the 30, as represented by the courses already laid open, would amount to 50,000l. worth; but it is not improbable that there may be three times that amount above the level, not yet cross-cut. Being written to, by Mr. Wilkinson, for fuller particulars with regard to his estimate of 50,000l., he writes, under date Jan. 11:—"I estimate the discovered ore ground at Welsh Potosi thus—Esgair-hir, 76 fms. long by 45 fms. deep, at 1 ton per fm. (say) 15l. per ton, 51,300l. There are 18 fms. of ore ground at Esgair-ffraith, which, as it is in the back of an adit, and has not been sunk upon, I have not included in the calculation; this, above the adit, probably will be worth 2000l. There are also the chances of the lodes of Esgair-hir, almost amounting to a certainty, of immense masses of ore, all of which will be available to the depth of your engine-shaft, 30 fms. under the adit. I am not afraid that I have over estimated the value of the ore above your sinking shaft of these mines."

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the reports and accounts be received and confirmed, and entered upon the minutes, which resolution was unanimously carried. It was also unanimously resolved that, to enable the directors to erect a steam-engine, with all necessary and suitable machinery, they be empowered to raise a sum not exceeding 10,000l.; and that the directors be authorised, if they consider it requisite, to take the necessary steps for altering the constitution of the company, so as to bring it within the provisions of the "Limited Liability Act;" and that in future the half-yearly meetings of the company be held in the months of February and August; that Col. Saml. Archmuty Dickson, Thos. Gibbes, James Lofthouse, Dr. Spurgin, John Williams, and Thos. Wm. Wilkinson, be the directors for the ensuing half-year; and that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the directors and managing directors, for their past services; and to James Lofthouse, for his conduct in the chair.—The meeting then separated.

LYDFORD CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders in this mine was held at the office, 117, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. THOMAS WINKWORTH in the chair.

The following very satisfactory report, from the agent, was read:—

Jan. 25.—In handing you my report for the general meeting, to be held on Monday next, I beg to inform you that Richards's engine-shaft is progressing very satisfactorily, and will be 10 fms. below the 13 fm. level by the end of this month. The ground therein is a congenial blue killas, highly mineralised, and agrees in similarity of character to that found in most productive lead mines. In the 13 fm. level, south of Richards's engine-shaft, now extended about 27 fms., the lode presents an exceedingly promising character, being also large, full 4 ft. wide, and is composed of flookan, prian, mundic, and spots of lead ore. During the temporary suspension of Richards's engine-shaft, owing to the severe frost, &c., a portion of the men have been engaged in the 13 fm. level north, which is now driven about 15½ fms. in that direction; and the lode in the present end is full 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and spots of lead ore, and promising further improvement. The 13 fm. level drivings, both north and south of the engine-shaft, exceed 40 fms.; throughout this length the lode has assumed such an appearance as leads me to expect a good productive lode when intersected in the 25 fm. level, and in this opinion I am borne out by all the parties who have ever inspected the mine. Ward's winze is sunk 9½ fms. below the adit level. the lode in which is large, and composed of flookan, quartz, spots of lead, &c., and is altogether here, as also in the 13 fm. levels below, one of the finest and most promising lodes I ever saw. In conclusion, I beg to assure you that the prospects are such as to justify me in recommending to you the most spirited prosecution, believing, as I do, that such a course cannot fail to amply reward you in the realisation of large courses of lead ore, of the existence of which at a deeper point I have not the slightest doubt. I am urging the men to use their utmost endeavours to get down and see the lode in the 25 fm. level, previous to your next general meeting after this one. In compliance with my instructions to that effect, the men are working from one o'clock on Monday morning till twelve o'clock on Saturday nights, and on which scale I intend to work until the lode is seen in the 25 fm. level; and I hope and trust the weather will continue as favourable as now, which will enable us to reach the desired object at any rate early in April next. I may, perhaps, here be allowed to state that there is considerable credit due to the men for the great exertions they continue to use; and although so laborious is the work imposed on them, as just alluded to, they are cheerful, and I believe as anxious as ourselves to reach the next level in the least possible time, one and all believing in the existence of a course of lead there. I send you by this post a box of lead, as broken from the lode in the 13 fm. level south, which of itself will give you some idea of its favourable character.—JOSEPH RICHARDS.

The accounts, showing a cash balance of 53l. 3s. 3d. in hand, and an estimated balance of 360l. 6s. 10d., required before next meeting, were passed, and a call of 2s. per share made. There were 250 shares forfeited for arrears of calls, and the committee were authorised to dispose of all the forfeited shares.

The box of lead ore referred to in the above report was examined by the shareholders present, who are looking forward with considerable interest to the laying open of the lode in the next level, which is expected to be reached within the next three months.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Winchester-buildings, on Thursday, Mr. W. A. THOMAS in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the report of Capt. Metherell was read:

Hitchins's engine-shaft has been sunk to a 50 fathom level, and a cross-cut is driven through the lode; also a level driven on its course about 4 fms., and so far unproductive, still a very promising lode, composed of quartz, peach, capel, mundic, and some spots of ore. A cross-cut is also driven south towards the south lode 4½ fms., ground very favourable. The 40 fm. level is extended east of the eastern shaft 45 fms., and for the whole distance it has produced 3 tons per fathom; the lode in the end is now worth 1 ton per fm. The same level is driven west 27 fms., and the lode has produced in places 3½, 2½, and 1 ton per fm.; the lode now in the present end will produce 2 tons per fm., and, from the present appearances, in a little further driving I think we shall get a more profitable lode. The 30 fm. level has been driven since last meeting 4 fms., and the lode for 2 fms. was very productive; the present end is now worth ¼ ton per fm. Two winzes have been sunk to the 40 fm. level, which have cut out very profitable tribute ground. A winze is also sunk west of Hitchins's shaft about 8 fms.; here we have been sinking on the south part of the lode, which I hope will be holed through in the course of the week. The cross-cut north in the same level is extended about 13 fms.; this level, when began, was intended to cut Eastlake's branch, but we have overdriven the distance, therefore we may say the branch does not hold down. Tippet's pitch, in the back of the same level, is worth about 5 tons per fm. Gribbons's pitch, in the back further east, is worth 7 tons per fm., and the stope further east, in the back of the same level, is worth 5 tons per fm. We are progressing with the clearing of the 20 fathom level as fast as possible, that we may be enabled to take away the ore below. The drawing machine is put to work at the perpendicular shaft, and it works admirably. We are progressing with the cutting of the necessary plats, and putting in railroads as fast as possible. Finally, I think, since we have been into a more minute calculation of our reserves, we shall now be able to sample about 250 tons per month, worth about 6l. 10s. per ton, or, say, about 1600l.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. A Joseph) observed that, as several shareholders had expressed a wish that the mine should be examined by some independent person, totally unconnected with the property, they had appointed Capt. Thomas Richards to inspect it, and this morning they had received his report, of which the following is an abstract:

The length of the sett from east to west is from 600 to 700 fms. There are three shafts on the mine, and the machinery is of the very best description. The pumping engine of 40-in. cylinder works exceedingly well, and the 22-in. cylinder engine, for drawing the stuff and crushing the ores, will soon be fitted up and made complete also. Hitchins's engine-shaft is down to the 50 fm. level; from Hitchins's engine-shaft, in the 50 fm. level, a cross-cut has been put out to the north. The eastern engine-shaft is on the course of the lode from surface to the 20 fm. level; below this to the depth of the 50 the lode is more perpendicular. This shaft is suspended until the water shall have been drained. The 40 fathom level has been driven west from the eastern shaft about 27 fms.; 6 fms. to the west the lode has been cut through, and found to be very large, from 15 to 18 ft. wide, containing capel, quartz, mundic, and copper ore, which will produce from 3 to 4 tons per fathom, but from this point to the cross-course it lessens to about 1 ton per fm. The 40 fm. level is extended about 47 fms.; the lode in the end is full 3½ ft. wide, but at present it will not produce more than ½ ton per fm. The 30 fm. level is extended west about 27 fms.; the first 5 fms. the lode will produce about 4 tons of ore per fm.; the latter 22 fms. is composed of quartz, gossan, and peach, and his general character is exceedingly promising. The 30 fm. level has been extended east 45 fms., through a good course of ore nearly the whole of the way, which has produced on an average about 6 tons per fm.; the lode in the end is divided, and for the present poor. A winze has been sunk in the bottom of the 30 fm. level, 17 fms. east; for the first 6 or 7 ft. it was worth 10 tons of ore per fm., and from that depth to the 40 the lode will average about 3 tons per fm. The 20 fm. level has been suspended; the lode is composed principally of gossan and quartz. The available ore ground may be estimated at about 25,272l. 10s.; this does not include any ore that may be raised beyond the present ends, or below the bottom of the 40 fm. level. The ore ground laid open the last two months was calculated to be of the value of 2275l. As soon as the tramways are put in the different levels, for the economical drawing of the stuff, the mine will be worked in an efficient and miner-like manner. The surface operations appear to have been conducted with great propriety, and as soon as the dressing-floors are a little remodelled, which can be done at a small cost, the whole will be complete.

The CHAIRMAN said they had heard the reports which had been read. Previous to their being confirmed, he should be glad to hear if any gentleman had any observations to make.

Mr. OLLIVIER observed that he thought it would be more satisfactory to the shareholders if, instead of the reports being read at the meetings, where it was difficult to follow them, they should be previously printed, and circulated among the shareholders.

The SECRETARY said the report of Capt. Thomas Richards had only been received that morning, and, consequently, it would have been impossible to have printed it in time to be distributed among the shareholders.

Mr. PHILLIPS would wish to enquire why there was such a discrepancy between Capt. Metherell's report at this meeting and the last? He held some considerable number of shares, and since they had last met these had depreciated in value to the amount of 3l. There was likewise a difference in the estimate of the value of the ore, as calculated by their own captain and Capt. Richards.

The CHAIRMAN said that he did not see there was so great a discrepancy as the hon. proprietor imagined. Capt. Metherell had made an estimate, and this he would himself read to the meeting.

Capt. METHERELL observed that parties who went to inspect a mine, however good miners they might be, yet probably would not know so much as the local agent, who was constantly on the spot. He then read a detailed statement of the ore in the various lodes, which at the present time was estimated to be of the value of 30,952l.

A PROPRIETOR said there was a great difference between 30,000l. estimated now, and the 50,000l. at the last meeting.

The SECRETARY then read the accounts, which showed—

Balance in favour of mine	£3000	13	3		
Copper ores sold	4947	6	5		
Discount on merchants' bills	40	13	1 =	£7988	12 9
By cost for three months	3473	15	5		
Royalties	318	19	5		
Law expenses	31	10	0		
Machinery	926	5	0		
Sundry disbursements	8	2	9 =	4758	12 7
Balance in favour of mine				£3230	0 2

Mr. OLLIVIER observed that they had sold lately 140 tons of ore, which had realised 1175l.; he should be glad to know the reason why this had not been entered in the accounts? They had also sampled 180 tons, and, in his opinion, this should likewise be considered an asset.

The CHAIRMAN stated the accounts were made up to a certain date, and they entered nothing as paid on them until they had actually received the money.

Mr. PHILLIPS saw from the statement of accounts that they had a balance in their favour of 3230l. 0s. 4d. As a portion of this was in bills, which would not become due before the 20th Feb., he would propose that the committee of management should declare a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, payable on the 21st of next month.

The CHAIRMAN would remind the meeting that they had costs to meet, as well as royalties to pay.

After a desultory conversation, Mr. Phillips's motion was put, and carried by acclamation. It was then agreed that the sum of 1175l., obtained from the sale of the 140 tons of ore, should be entered on the accounts, and that in this amended form they should be distributed among the shareholders.

A PROPRIETOR observed, he thought it highly necessary for their interests that they should have a banker.

The SECRETARY replied that Mr. Thomas, who was their treasurer, was likewise a banker, though not at the clearing, and on several occasions he discounted their bills.

It was then resolved that the committee of management should be reduced from five to three gentlemen, and ultimately Messrs. W. A. Thomas, T. W. Pigstock, and W. Horn, were elected to serve for the next three months.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

*** The following additional particulars, in explanation of the real position of the mine, has been, since the meeting, prepared by the committee:—

Sampled Dec. 28, and sold Jan. 17,

75 tons 19 cwts, 2 qrs. copper ore, at £9 17 0 per ton							£ 747 18 0
37 tons 12 cwts. 0 qrs.	,,	,,	8	15	6	,,	329 13 9
28 tons 2 cwts. 0 qrs.	,,	,,	3	18	6	,,	105 5 5
Carriage (less discount)							47 1 7
Total							£1229 18 9

Sampled Jan. 25, to be sold Feb. 21.

Computed 180 tons copper ore, estimated to produce	£1170 0 0
Estimated carriage (less discount)	59 17 0
Total	£1229 17 0

Making together (including balance in hand), £5689 15 11

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. R. C. HANAM in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that their first business was to give the shareholders an account of their stewardship since their last meeting, and he thought the readiest manner of doing so was to call upon the secretary to read the several reports and the statement of accounts, as without a knowledge of their contents they could do nothing.

Mr. CHARLES (the secretary) then read the notice of meeting, minutes of last, and the following reports and accounts:—

Your committee, in laying before you what has occupied their attention since the last report, beg in the first place to state that in consequence of what took place at the last meeting Mr. Emerson tendered his resignation of the office of secretary, and your committee accepted it, and appointed Mr. Charles to succeed him; who, since his appointment, has thoroughly investigated the books, papers, and all other documents of the company, and will, this day, lay a synopsis of the affairs of the company before you from the commencement of its operations to the end of last year. It has been a labour of some magnitude, and will exhibit unpleasant occurrences; but your committee hope the accounts, in the form presented, will met with your approbation. Account A is the capital, showing the amount as called, and what has been received. B is the cash transactions of the company. C is the analysis of the expenditure at the mines, under its various heads, from March, 1853, to December, 1855. D is the assets and liabilities. E the sales of tin. F shows the defalcations of W. A. Davidson, the late secretary. G shows the names of the parties who are proceeded against in the Stannary Court, with the number of shares they hold, and the amount of calls due thereon. H is an account of tin raised monthly from May, 1817 to October, 1819. It has been stated by the press, and orally, that the mines never paid their working expenses; and that the tin said to be raised from these mines was bought from others. The report-book, from which these returns are taken, is on the table for your inspection. Your committee regret to state that no settlement has been made in the matter of W. A. Davidson, and his family connections. The solicitor who attends to their affairs in London has stated, within the last few days, that they are in communication with a branch of the family in India, and he had reason to believe that some satisfactory arrangement will be made in the matter. The amount of cash improperly used by him is 2234l. 1s. 10d., and the loss sustained by the company, through the improper transfer of shares, is 337l. 10s. = 3571l. 11s. 10d. Had these sums been rightly applied, the company's affairs would have been in a very excellent position. Your committee will be very glad to have your instructions in this matter.

LIABILITIES.—The secretary has taken every means in his power to arrive at the correct amount of the debts of the company, by writing to the creditors, and by putting advertisements in the local papers, requesting all having claims to send in their accounts forthwith; and the total amount due on Jan. 1 was, less assets, 3807l. 3s. 6d. Your committee are sorry to say the amount is large, but it is by no means so great as previously represented. Your committee take this opportunity of thanking nearly all the creditors for the forbearance they have shown in not pressing their claims, and though they would all, doubtless, be glad to have their money, they seem to be impressed with the idea that we are using our best endeavours to pay them, and we hope, and believe, the day is not far distant when the mines will be out of debt.

DEFAULTING SHAREHOLDERS.—From the large amount of arrears outstanding at the last meeting, it would have been unjust to those who have paid their calls to work the mines for those who have not paid, and your committee took prompt measures with all in arrear of calls by putting them into the Stannary Court of Cornwall. This course will either make them pay, or will cause the shares to be legally and indisputably forfeited. The number of shares now in the Court is 9354, and those in the hands of the trustees 3559, together 12,913 shares. Your committee wish to be furnished with powers by a resolution of this meeting, to reduce the number of shares, thereby giving those who pay their calls an increased interest in the mine.

WATER QUESTION.—Since the last meeting, the proceedings which were commenced in Chancery against the company have been stopped, to enable us to carry out the plans proposed, and your committee are enable to state that Mr. Williams has met them with every friendly disposition. It will be necessary to purchase a grist mill, which is erected on the stream, to enable us to complete the works in a satisfactory manner. A resolution will be laid before you, which your committee hope will be passed, and deemed a satisfactory arrangement. Your committee beg to observe that an urgent appeal will be made to all those interested to contribute towards the expense, and they have reason to believe that it will not be made in vain.

THE MINES.—In consequence of our losses, the very heavy amount of our liabilities, and the harsh manner in which we have been pressed by one or two creditors, your committee have not been able to let Capt. Webb have the necessary funds to enable him to open up those points which may be considered the most important objects on the mines. When Mr. Charles was on the mines in Oct., Capt. Webb pointed out the desirability of our directing our attention to those points in the mines, and they decided on setting some men to work thereon, limiting the expense to about 50l. per month. The committee are glad to be able to state that this work has been very successful, so far as it has been advanced, and they hope that before they have the pleasure of meeting you again they shall be able to report further successes. The north lode has been cut in the east cross-cut in the 36, which is now being driven west on the course of the lode, to meet that which is being driven east. When this is complete the ventilation will be perfect, and a vast quantity of tin ground laid open.

NORTHEY'S SHAFT.—This shaft was sunk about the centre of the junction of lodes, which continue together some distance both east and west of this shaft in the longitudinal course, when they again diverged. It was in the vicinity of this shaft where our predecessors found their best course of tin; all the lode is taken away for some distance on either side of the shaft in every level, which is a proof of its value. It is said the shaft is sunk to the 86 fm. level. Since October we have cleared it from the 66 to the back of the 86; the former level has been cleared from Northey's to the engine-shaft. We are now actively engaged in clearing the 86 from the engine-shaft to Northey's, which will let down the water so as to enable us to sink the shaft below that level. In the back of the plat we found a piece of the lode left, which was rich for tin. This is about 10 feet from the bottom of the old workings. We hope to commence sinking this shaft, with the aid of an hydraulic engine, through the lode in a few weeks, when we shall increase our returns very materially.

STANDLEY'S.—Capt. Webb considers this an important point, and was very anxious to proceed with some exploratory works in this direction, which from the want of means he was precluded from doing. He has now cleared the levels and sink. We are glad to state that this operation has been successful, and we have now several men breaking good work from this part, with a good lode going down in the shaft; we have commenced sinking on the course of this lode. The stones now on the table are from these works. Our returns will be increased immediately from our successful operations at this part.

PUMPING-ENGINE.—We have removed the boiler from West Polgooth, and connected it to this engine, so as to enable us to repair the defective boilers supplied by the late Mr. Hodge. Your committee are sorry to state that these boilers are in a bad condition; as since the boiler just connected has been at work the saving in fuel has been full 1l. per diem. The leaky boilers will be repaired in the ensuing spring, when this engine will be in perfect working condition.

STAMPING-ENGINE.—This is an admirable piece of mechanism, and since the repair of the boiler has been in excellent working condition. There are 36 heads of stamps attached thereto, which pulverise about 120 tons daily, at a cost of not more than 3½d. per ton; it is of great power, and is capable of driving a large number of heads. When required we have axles and other materials for 24 other heads, which we expect the increased operations of the mine will soon bring into play.

DRAWING, OR WHIM-ENGINE.—This is a powerful and very effective machine, equal

to the discharge of almost any quantity of ores and other matter from the various shafts. The boiler, and all the attachments, are in good order.

WATER-WHEELS.—The water, after leaving the dressing-floors, is collected in a channel cut for that purpose, and carried through the same around the hill to a part where we have erected a water-wheel, which we consider to be equal to the work of 12 heads of stamps. After the water leaves this wheel, it flows over a second wheel of less diameter, and which works six heads of stamps; by thus collecting the water 18 heads of stamps are worked, which is of great importance, as the tin now being raised from Standley's shaft can be reduced almost on the spot, instead of being carted to the steam stamps. This will be found an economic and useful auxiliary.

DRESSING-FLOORS AND APPARATUS.—The dressing-floors are beautifully laid out on the side of the hill, and are replete with every mechanical movement for separating the tin from the pulverised mass. The principle is to separate the tin when it is in suspension in water. Capt. Webb has recently introduced an ingenious contrivance, by which the expense of saving the finer particles is very much reduced, and the quantity done much greater than before.

Since the last meeting, your committee deemed it advisable to appoint the following gentlemen as members of their board:—Messrs. George Nicholls, J. G. Parker, and W. A. Coombe, which we hope will meet with your approbation.

In conclusion, we beg to observe that we have endeavoured to meet the network of difficulties which surrounded us as men of business, and have now got our affairs clear of all those troubles which were causing us much anxiety. The greatest weight now pressing us is the amount of liabilities, which are caused by the heavy losses we have sustained, as above stated. We are doing our utmost to give you value received for the extra calls you have been obliged to pay. The mines are improving, and before we have the pleasure of reporting to you again, we hope the returns will have much increased from the new works now in progress. The strictest economy is exercised, and we hope that you will lend us your aid and co-operation in bringing this great and important property to that state which we believe will reward us for our patience and outlay.

Jan. 30.—Since the last general meeting of shareholders, we have been exploring the 66, 56, and 36 fm. levels, principally on the north lode, which has been yielding great quantities of tinstuff, but of low produce. We have not been fortunate enough to meet with any good work, consequently have not been able to increase the returns. We have abundance of such tin ground in these levels laid open, but shall require some richer ground in addition to this to enable us to do much better than we have been doing, which we might have reached before this time if our position would have allowed us to be a little more liberal in tutwork. I am glad, however, since you consented (about two or three months since) for us to increase tutwork we have gone on clearing Northey's shaft, which we have completed from the 66 to the back of the 86; although all the old timbers had broken away, and we found it in a very broken state, it is now made complete and strong with new timbers, hung with bars of iron; but the 86 being broken also, we cannot sink deeper in this shaft until that level is cleared from the engine-shaft, which is being pushed on with all possible speed, by nine men; when this is completed it will enable us to reach that part of the mine where the best runs of tin ground are gone down, about the intersection of the north and south lodes. We have during the last two months also cleared and secured the 66 from sump to Northey's, which has been a great advantage in getting the eastern water back to the engine in that level, instead of allowing it to fall to deeper levels to lift again. We have also cleared the western part (Standlie's shaft), and have during the last few days reached the point where the last parties, 35 years since, were principally engaged when they ceased to work; the price of tin at that time was only 42*l.* per ton. These two objects will soon be in good order of working, and will doubtless give us some of their former rich quality tinstuff, which, in addition to the upper ground we have hitherto been working, will enable us to increase the returns considerably, and lead us on to a great and good mine for many years to come. Our machinery is in a good state of working. During the last two months we have built a new boiler-house, and fixed another boiler to the pumping engine, which has enabled us to shut off the two bad boilers that we were so unfortunate as to get; this has effected a saving of 1 ton of coals per day. We have put a new slate roof over the tin dressing-floors, also six men at work cutting off the puddle water complained of. Therefore, it will be seen we have been doing plenty of extra work; independent of that, our returns would have about covered the monthly cost.—J. WEBB.

The subjoined cash account shows the entire of the receipts and expenditure since the company commenced operations in 1853:—

Cash received for shares, 1853	£15,350	0	0			
West Polgooth	9,000	0	0			
J. Hodge	300	0	0			
Received for reserved shares and calls, 1854..	4,091	14	0			
Tin sold, 1854	4,135	19	0			
Interest, 1854	204	19	5			
Tin sold, 1855	6,059	8	3			
Calls received, 1855	4,811	1	0 =	£43,953	1	8
West Polgooth	£ 9,000	0	0			
Commission, &c.	1,084	7	6			
Labour cost, from March, 1853, to Dec., 1855.	15,820	7	9			
Merchants' bills, same period	9,004	18	10			
Hodge, for great engine	3,070	0	0			
Sundries, 1853	381	3	10			
Davidson's delinquency, as per Cost-book	1,905	16	10			
Paid Mr. Hodge	3,087	6	7			
Sundries, 1854 and 1855	479	17	11 =	43,833	19	3
Leaving balance in favour of mine				£ 119	2	5

The CHAIRMAN said, there was one clause in their report to which he would refer—that relating to the water. It would be recollected that it was left in the hands of the committee to carry out the negociations with Mr. Michael Williams, great complaint having been made by that gentleman relative to their foul water running over his property, to his detriment. With respect to the mill, they considered that it would be more beneficial to the company to conduct their negociations in a friendly way than to attempt a settlement of the dispute by law. He should have told them that a bill had been filed in Chancery, with a view to compel the company to turn their watercourse into another district; and there were so many precedents in favour of Mr. Williams, that it was very doubtful whether they would have been successful had they allowed the lawsuit to go on. There was a mill which (although, of itself, of little use to the company) was provided with a leat, through which they could turn their water. The price of the mill had been stipulated, and Mr. Williams had consented, as he could use it, to pay half of the purchase money; and before the next meeting, he hoped he should be in a position to state that the purchase of the mill had been completed, and that they had power to go on developing the mines to eternity, if they found it worth their while. Mr. Williams had kindly consented to pay the costs, and in return for his share of the purchase money, the mill was to be transferred to him. He then proposed that the reports of the committee and of Captain Webb be adopted.

Mr. LELEAN thought it would be highly advantageous to the company to reduce the number of shares.

Mr. WALDUCK entertained a directly opposite opinion: he considered it would be by far the most advisable course to increase the number, as he saw no reason why new shareholders should come in and reap an extra benefit, whilst they had not participated in the payment of calls in the same proportion as the original adventurers.

Mr. LELEAN enquired whether, in forfeiting the shares for arrears of calls, it exonerated the holders from their liability for the debts of the company? He thought that it did not.

The CHAIRMAN said, there could be no doubt that the shareholders were liable until the day that the shares were forfeited by order of the Stannaries Court. With regard to the increase or diminution of the shares, he considered the proper time for discussing that subject was when the mine became valuable.

Resolutions, approving of the course adopted by the committee with regard to the water question, and of the steps taken with the defaulting shareholders, were passed, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share made. A vote of thanks to the committee, Capt. Webb, and Mr. Charles, the secretary, for the admirable manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company since the last meeting, and to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair, terminated the proceedings.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving an account from the directors as to the result of the application for the preference shares,—Mr. J. R. LATTEY in the chair.

Mr. PITTAR read the notice, from the *Mining Journal*, convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said, the meeting of to-day was to lay before the shareholders the result of the subscription for the preference shares, and then determine the course to be pursued. He was sorry to say that only 37 members had subscribed, amounting to 1096 shares, independent of the council. Since the last meeting, Col. Curtis and Mr. Neissen had proceeded to Cologne, and changed the company into the names of the administrative council as trustees, so that the gerant had no power now to do any act to injure the shareholders. Although Col. Curtis, their Chairman, was unable to leave Brussels to attend the meeting, he would call upon Mr. Pittar to read a letter from that gentleman, to prove that he had been most actively employed on behalf of the shareholders. (Hear.)

Mr. PITTAR then read the following letter:—

TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL, COLOGNE MINING COMPANY, LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—On my return from Rotterdam, last night, I found the enclosed letter from our continental avocat, awaiting my arrival. You will have learned by my letters from Cologne and Bonn, that on the 22d inst. Mr. Neissen started from the former place for Seigen, while I returned to Brussels, and proceeded thence to Rotterdam to communicate with Mr. Rueb and our Dutch shareholders, among whom there is, I am happy to say, the most cordial unanimity of feeling; and whose sole anxiety seems to be to pay up at once the rateable contribution on their shares, and enable us to prosecute our operations with energy and vigour. Great disapprobation was, however, expressed at what to them appears the unnecessary and vexatious adjournment of our meeting on the 29th of December; causing delay in raising funds, and thereby preventing our realising profits we might certainly have received by more extended operations.

The fact that the Prussian authorities not only admit the correctness of Mr. Neissen's views, but recognise that our company was only "commandite" *in form*, while it was essentially "civile" in substance, affords abundant testimony of the strength of our position. If further proof be sought, it may be found at the Tribunal of Commerce in Cologne, where the Prussian Government has, by its own law officer, publicly notified that the Cologne Mining Company, hitherto known as Hodgskin and Company, is *bona fide* a "Gewerkschaft," or civil company. Nor is this all; the mines belonging to the company are already inserted in the names of the council as trustees for the "gewerke," or shareholders; and the new statutes signed by the majority at our meeting on the 4th instant, by a notarial Act, ratified by the Prussian consul in London, and accepted by the Prussian Government as the rules for our guidance, and formally entered as such on the public archieves.

I deem it my duty to bring to your notice the conduct of Mr. Neissen: no labour seemed too heavy, and no fatigue too severe for him. He travelled for three successive nights, in order to employ the day in consultation with the Government mining officers, who, before executing the necessary formalities, examined the statutes, and then minutely tested the accuracy of the statement we put forth, and the calculations we made, showing the necessity of demanding a rateable contribution on shares. Mr. Neissen's object was to have this all effected before the meeting on the 30th, in order that our co-proprietors might no longer be harrassed by legal objections to the practicability of our plan. I was present at many interesting conferences with the head mining authorities, and was much gratified by the spontaneous and high compliments they paid to Mr. Neissen on his thorough knowledge of their laws, and the strict conformity with their provisions observable in all he had done; in fact, as the Haupt Bergamt observed, "There is absolutely not a letter to alter."

I would direct your attention to a very able paper I forwarded to you some days since from Herr Hennes, our representative at Runderoth; it reflects great credit on him, and I think we should do well to call for a similar report from each representative, were it but to test their ability. I have to congratulate you on the result of last month's operations at the Vahlberg, even with the limited means our funds enabled us to apply to its working. Regarding the failure of the plan for creating capital by preference shares, I confess I learned it with more sorrow than surprise. I was convinced that we could only raise funds by a rateable contribution, and I was confirmed in this impression by the surprise expressed by the Prussian authorities at our consenting to adjourn the meeting, instead of at once proceeding to the measures the laws provided for raising the funds required under our circumstances. We have, however, yielded to the wishes of the minority as far as we could do consistently with our duty to our co-proprietors. We must now proceed with firmness to protect their interests, by at once calling for the contribution: and as to any legal proceedings, we can calmly and most confidently await the issue of any steps that may be taken against us.—J. G. W. CURTIS: *Brussels, Jan.* 28.

Mr. KEMSHEAD wished to know whether, if 4s. per share were subscribed, it would be sufficient to put the mines in a good condition? He would give the directors credit for doing the best in their power, but they had been in bad hands on the other side of the water; and he wished to know whether they would be subject to the same tricks again?—The CHAIRMAN said, the company was now transferred into the names of Col. Curtis and Mr. Mollet, as members of the administrative council, and they had got rid of the gerant, and would never be in the hands of one individual again.

Mr. PARKE PITTAR then proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by Capt. H. FENDALL:—

The creation of capital to meet the liabilities of the company, and continue the working of the mines, being absolutely necessary, it is resolved that a rateable contribution from each shareholder, not to exceed a rate of 4s. per share, shall be made, the 4s. upon each share to be paid into the bankers of the company as follows:—2s. on or before Feb. 20 of this year, 1s. on or before April 21 next, and the remaining 1s. on or before June 20 next. With reference to the shareholders willing to respond to the call, but who may not find it convenient for the moment to do so, the administrative council are hereby authorised to make such arrangements with them, with regard to security and interest, for payment of the calls within a limited period, as they may deem advisable for the mutual benefit of the company and the said shareholders. Holders of original shares, voluntarily responding to the calls by the dates specified, to be entitled to a 1*l.* preference share for every 20s. paid up by them, and which will be given in exchange for the bankers' receipts. These preference shares are to bear 6 per cent. per annum interest out of profits, and also to share equally with original and reserved shares in the dividends; and the administrative council are hereby authorised to issue the said preference shares, to be signed by two members of the council.

The CHAIRMAN said, the resolutions being now before the meeting, he should be happy to answer any questions, or give any information.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know, if they paid the 4s., whether they would be liable to pay any more calls?—The CHAIRMAN said, they could not even compel them to pay the 4s.; and, under the Prussian law, he believed they would not be liable for any debts; but Mr. Loaden, the solicitor, could better answer that question.

Mr. LOADEN said, they were even more secure than if under the Limited Liability Act, as no shareholder was responsible unless he gave his consent to incur debts. If another call should be required, and it was not paid, the shares would be liable to forfeiture, unless the parties were fortunate enough to sell them.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether it was expected that the 9000*l.* would be sufficient to bring the mines into a profitable state of working?

The CHAIRMAN assured them that the council conscientiously believed that the money would be amply sufficient to bring the works into a profitable condition, and it was possible they might not require the last 1s., when it would not be called for.

The resolutions were then put, and carried unanimously; and, in accordance with the laws of Prussia, the proceedings were signed by the shareholders present.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

CARVATH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. W. C. Foulkes, 58, Ol Broad-street, on Tuesday, Dr. BEATTIE in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting; and the following highly satisfactory report of the prospects was received from Capt. Webb:—

Since my report for the last general meeting, we have completed sinking for the 20 fm. level, and intersected the lode, full 10 ft. wide, and I am happy to say its character and richness are beyond all anticipation (at this shallow depth), and enough to meet any moderate man's wishes. The north part is a very promising copper lode, which will produce good parcels of ore from the 20; but I am persuaded that, in sinking deeper, we shall discover great deposits. The south part is a splendid lode for tin; we have opened out about 12 fms. upon its course, and each end still continues good. The west end is driving by four men, at 3*l.* per fm., and an excellent lode; the east end by four men, at 3*l.* 5s. per fm.—a real course of tin; we broke a rock of tin to-day, about a ton in weight. We have extended the 10 fm. level about 50 fms., through a large and good paying lode. From the first, we were highly pleased with this level, and had every reason to expect an improvement in the 20, which has eclipsed it; from which fact, therefore, we may reasonably anticipate a long run of tin here. We are doing the necessary work for sinking for a 30 fm. level on the course of the lode; the tin and copper from the sinking of the shaft alone, with present prospects, will nearly (if not quite) pay the cost of the mine; but every feature raises our expectations for a rich and lasting mine. The new steam stamping-engine has been working a few days with 12 heads, and we are attaching 12 more. I need not repeat my sanguine opinion of this mine: it will be sufficient to say that the sett is very extensive. We have good machinery, excellent prospects, and the returns will soon confirm all that has been said of it.

The accounts were then submitted, which showed:—

Balance brought from last account	£1250	18	6			
Received call of 5s., on 6400 shares	1600	0	0			
Received for copper and tin sold	295	17	2			
Interest on deposit account at bank	14	10	3 =	£3161	5	11
Deduct—Paid mine costs for nine months, to end of Nov., including machinery, &c.				2584	16	0
Leaving balance in favour of mine				£576	9	11

Mr. BROWNE (the purser) was present, and gave a very clear and detailed account of the working of the mine from its commencement. He stated they had about 1500*l* worth of tinstuff at surface, on which the steam stamps had just commenced working, besides about 10 tons of copper ore, nearly the whole of which had been taken from the lode in forming the shaft, levels, and winzes; and that the backs were as yet scarcely touched. There were now 24 heads of stamps attached; they were looking out for 12 more, and expected they should soon require 12 in addition, making in all 48. The operations upon this lode had only been commenced about six months ago, and they had now begun to work at a profit.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired when they might expect dividends?

Mr. BROWNE said, it was the wish of the shareholders in the county, who held a majority in the mine, that, before declaring dividends, a reserve fund of about 2000*l.* should be created—which course was at once approved by Mr. NORBURY, and the other shareholders present.

It was stated also that the Gewans copper lodes traversed the sett further north of the present workings, which had not as yet been opened upon.

The meeting was highly satisfactory, and terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—A meeting is shortly to be held on the mine.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.

The general half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 5, Finsbury circus, on Wednesday,—Sir JOHN EASTHOPE in the chair.

Mr. ARTHUR WESTMACOTT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last, and the reports submitted at the previous half-yearly meeting, which were confirmed.

The report on the present position of the company's affairs was then read:—

In placing before the shareholders their half-yearly report, the directors beg to remark that the mining operations mainly carried forward during the past six months have been works of a progressive nature, such as making shafts, rather than those of a kind adapted to explore the veins of the mines to develop their value, and the board, condensing the details of the advices received from Guanaxuato, proceed to make a general statement of the several undertakings.

JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—The new shaft had obtained a depth in the month of June of 56 varas. In June the frente or level of San Juan had been resumed, and 8 varas driven in it. The lode was from 8 to 9 varas broad, with ore against the upper wall, and occasional stones in the main body, about 50 cargas being extracted. In the neighbouring mine of Villarino, at a distance of 60 varas from the dividing line between the two mines, ore of a very rich description was cut, which promised to be abundant. It was some 60 varas deeper than our lowest point in Jesus Maria, which, allowing for the difference in surface level, was in reality only about 20 varas. This discovery is important and interesting to the proprietors of this company, as it leads to the hope that the vein in our own territory may be found equally valuable when the completion of the new shaft may enable explorations to be made at a greater depth. In July, the depth attained in the new shaft during the four weeks was 8½ varas. The masonry work in the mouth of the shaft was also proceeded with. In the frente of San Juan 14½ varas were advanced, without any notable change having occurred in the vein, further than an inclination on the part of the ore to make towards the lower wall. Notwithstanding the unusually heavy rains which had fallen, the water in the pozos did not rise rapidly. The operations of August were confined to the new shaft of Santa Maria and the frente of San Juan. In the shaft, the masonry work in the mouth was finished, and the total depth gained was 70 varas. In the frente of San Juan, 14 varas were driven in poor and variable vein, with threads of ore appearing and then dying out. The adjoining mine of Villarino, which was reported as improving the previous month, increased its extraction during August to some 800 cargas of ore, worth it was stated about $6000. The ore, when first discovered, appeared inclined to make towards our territory, and further investigation proved that it increased in quantity and improved in quality as it approximated towards us. During September the operations proceeded with were the new shaft, the frente of San Juan, the extraction of the water from the pozos, and the commencement of an inclined pozo called Dolores, wherein appeared a little ore, but of no importance. In October, the shaft of Santa Maria, which had been temporarily suspended, was proceeded with. In the pozo of Dolores, water unfortunately began to appear, and a stratum caused the trifling quantity of ore to be lost sight of. The owners of the adjoining mine now stopped the level which was coming on towards Jesus Maria, and opened an inclined pozo at about 20 varas distant from the pertinencia of Dolores, the ore in this point being good, the Villarino continuing to extract much the same amount as previously reported, a sale of four weeks realising $27,000. During November the new shaft had been sunk to 96 varas. In Dolores, the intersecting stratum alluded to was passed through, and some ore began to appear, but water became so abundant that the discontinuance of the work became necessary, the workmen being transferred to the level of San Juan, which for a while had been stopped. The water in the pozo of Dolores increased, and in that of San Hilario diminished, hence it was to be inferred that it would soon attain the same level in both. By the advices received, dated Dec. 14, the board were informed that the total depth of the new shaft was 106½ varas, the frente of San Juan being advanced 7¾ varas. The drainage in the pozo of San Hilario was to be recommenced, with the expectation of draining the other two pozos, San Francisco and Dolores, whereby the vein in the latter, wherein ore of a good quality had appeared, could be speculated. By the advices this day received, and dated Dec. 28, it is stated that the work in the new shaft has progressed favourably, 8½ varas having been sunk since last communication, making the total depth 115 varas, the manager observing that the rock continued favourable for driving. The drainage of the pozo of San Hilario had fulfilled the expectations formed in draining the pozos of San Francisco and Dolores, ore of good quality having become apparent, with the vein robust. The frente of San Juan had been prudently suspended. The directors need scarcely advert to the importance they attach to the completion of the new shaft, which from the latest accounts had reached 115 varas, but which the proprietors will be aware it is contemplated should be driven about 278 varas, for the purpose of prosecuting certain works, though at a less depth operations might possibly be undertaken. The debt due to the company from this mine is $208,944 3 5.

LA TRINIDAD.—The sinking of the shaft of Guadalupe has been the chief work in this mine. During the month of June the operations carried forward with the object of developing more ore were proceeded with. In the frente of Arcangelas, 13 varas had been driven in the five weeks, the vein giving occasional stones, rich in quality and promising in appearance, but the lode became reduced to ¾ vara wide, and branching off in a north-easterly direction, induced Mr. Furber to conclude that there must be some fault in it; consequently, a cross-cut was opened towards the upper wall, to ascertain if a part of the lode and costra made in that direction. In the Pozo of San Francisco, 3½ varas were driven in the beginning of the month, but the vein having become completely barren, the work was discontinued. July was devoted almost exclusively to the shaft of Guadalupe, the total depth gained being 255 varas, which Mr. Furber conceived it desirable to extend to 280 varas, previous to again entering the vein by a cross-cut to to the lower wall. On the surface, operations were at a stand still, in consequence of the unusually violent rains which had fallen almost without intermission. In Aug., the shaft of Guadalupe advanced but 4 varas, it having been necessary to secure the ground with timber immediately under the lode. A period of fine weather enabled the wall on the eastern side of the mine-yard to be commenced, some necessary exterior works being concluded. During September, the shaft was the only work in hand, its depth being 267 varas. By the end of October, 273½ varas were sunk. On Oct. 23, the cross-cut towards the lode was opened, and according to the dip of the vein, as observed above, it was supposed it would cut the whole lode at some 25 to 28 varas distant. The fine weather, for a portion of the month, allowed the inclosure of the mine-yard to be nearly finished. In November, the cross-cut which received the name of San Rafael was driven 5¼ varas in hard rock. The walling in of the mine-yard having been completed, buscones were placed in the upper workings of the mine, to see if they could extract sufficient ore to assist towards paying the weekly outlay. Advices of Nov. 16 informed the directors that two sales had taken place—the first realising $2439, the second $878. In another despatch, dated the 26th, they were apprised of a third sale, which brought $400. In a letter from Major Farrell, of Dec. 14, the board are informed that at a sale in the week ending the 1st of the month $485 were realised for buscones' produce, and for the week ending the 8th, $936 (no sale taking place for the then current week, in consequence of certain holidays arising from saints' days); and for the week ending Dec. 22, $262: the total amount of the sales named being $5400. The cross-cut of San Rafael had advanced 7 varas in the fortnight, and was daily expected to communicate with the vein. The debt due to the company on this mine is $170,809 5 7.

ALDANA.—The directors, in reference to this mine, have merely to state that outlay on it has for the present been stopped, with the exception of that requisite to maintain possession in the adjoining territories of Santos Varones and San Luis Gonsaga. The debt due to the company from this mine is $119,355 6.

RAYAS.—The profit and loss returned from this mine have manifested constant variation. The debt due to the company from the owners is $222,939 0 4.

HACIENDAS.—Dolores has been employed in the reduction of ore. Duran is on lease.

QUICKSILVER.—The price of this article, according to the last quotations named, ruled at $64 per quintal, cash, and $66 with six months' credit. To the last date there were in store 100 flasks, containing 7500 lbs.; in use at Dolores, 5068 lbs. 6 ozs.

ZACATECAS INDEMNITY.—The directors regret to report that no further payments have been made in respect to the San Acasio claim, which is now $53,504 2 2. The proprietors are aware of the political condition of Mexico for some months past. The debt due to the company having been acknowledged as one of strictly a national character, the board rely upon the due fulfilment of the contract entered into when the final arrangements of a ministry are made. The interests of the company will be fully insisted upon by the chief commissioner, who has been specially instructed by the directors to press for payment, and whose correspondence shows that he is fully alive to its importance.

FINANCES IN MEXICO.—The directors have to apprise the shareholders of the sum of 5000*l.* having been drawn for by the chief commissioner, in accordance with the authority given him to do so when it became positively necessary.

MANAGEMENT IN MEXICO.—The directors have to report the arrival of Major Farrell at Guanaxuato, on Nov. 27. They have also to state that the contract between Mr. Glass, the assistant commissioner, and the company, will cease on May 31 next; and the directors have made provision to supply the vacancy when it arises.

The following is the audited account of receipts and payments, June 30 to Dec. 31:

RECEIPTS.						
Brought from audited account to June 30	£11,494	12	4			
Interest	184	2	4			
Transfer fees	94	15	0			
Discount on stamps	1	7	0 =	£11,774	16	8
PAYMENTS.						
Amount charged to the manager at Mexico	£ 101	18	6			
London expenses, two quarters' rent, petty disbursements, directors' fees, salaries and wages, advertisements and newspapers, fire, insurance, coals, oil, &c., rent and taxes, stationary, postage, &c.	542	1	10			
Dividends	330	16	2 =	£ 974	16	6
ASSETS.						
Exchequer Bonds at par	£10,000	0	0			
Cash at bankers	562	19	0			
Stamps on hand	150	0	0			
Petty cash on hand	45	16	6			
Interest on new loan on hand	41	4	8 =	£10,800	0	2
The Secretary reported that the present assets amounted to				£10,394	14	0
Subject to the unclaimed scrips, dividends, &c.				5,230	12	8
Surplus				£5,164	1	4

The CHAIRMAN said the remarks which he should make would be little more than a summary of the contents of this report. Indeed, the report itself contained nothing, that he was aware of, which was not from time to time placed in the proprietors' room, and which was not, therefore, as much within the knowledge of those proprietors who visited the office as it was within the knowledge of the directors. In that concern there had, from the first, been no secrets or concealments; and were the case otherwise he did not think the present directors would like to be engaged in it. (Hear, hear.) He would now state what was the actual financial condition of the concern, so far as the directors were acquainted with it at the present moment. The directors had requested the commissioners to send them an approximate estimate of the value of the ores under reduction which had been collected and paid for up to the latest period. The value of those ores and the money which would remain in hand when everything had been paid which was due to them or from them, showed a balance of $16,471 in favour of the concern.

A PROPRIETOR enquired whether that sum was exclusive of the 5000*l.* which had been drawn?

The CHAIRMAN said, including the 5000*l.* which had been drawn for operations in Mexico, there was, as the directors had reason to believe from information which they had received that morning, a sum of $29,624. They had proceeded at the shaft, which was the most important feature of the undertaking, 115 varas in depth, and as they contemplated going 278 varas, there remain, of course, 163 varas yet to be completed. It had been calculated by their functionaries in Mexico that it would take another year from February to complete this shaft; but it by no means followed that they would not, in their progress, drive into some rich ores, which would assist in meeting the expense that would be incurred in the execution of the work. If the calculation of the directors were correct, about 8000*l.* sterling was the utmost expenditure that would now be required to complete the shaft. The sinking of this shaft was, in point of fact, the experiment on which the concern depended. If this failed them, there would still remain the Trinidad Mine, the Mine of Aldana, and the debt due to the company from the Mine of Rayas, and some other things, but there would be nothing else clearly and manifestly of great importance for them to depend upon: 8000*l.* more would have to be expended on the mine to which he had referred. To meet this they had, as he had already stated, a sum of little less than $30,000 in Mexico. They had also, as a further resource, their San Acasio claim. Perhaps he could not bring that subject in a better shape before the proprietors than by reading to them a copy of Major Farrell's letter, which the directors had received that morning, to Mr. Letsom, the chargé d'affaires of England at the Court of Mexico. It was dated the 18th Dec., and was as follows—

"SIR,—The present appearance of a more settled Government, and the fact of your enquiry into well-founded complaints of British subjects as to wrongs inflicted, or redress refused to them by the Mexican Government, induce me to address you again on the subject of the San Acasio claim. The particulars of the spoilation and wrong first inflicted upon the United Mexican Mining Association in the year 1833, the tardy acknowledgment of this wrong by the Mexican authorities, and, when no longer able to deny it, the further delay in affording reparation, are matters chronicled in the archieves of the British legation, and show time and money consumed, with patience all but exhausted, during a period of 20 years. About the expiration of that time—viz., in December, 1852, the Mexican Government, at length acted upon by the repeated applications and remonstrances of the British Minister, Mr. Doyle; and, as it were, awakened to the enormity of its neglect, and to the injury thus inflicted, together with the fact that the claim, from the interest on the money, and from the expenses accruing was still increasing, did agree to pay a moiety of the claim, which amounted to $369,162, which moiety (to be in acquittance of the whole) was stipulated to be $180,000, to be regularly paid by an assignment of a proportion of the dues arising from the export of specie, which might be shipped by certain houses (specified) at the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico. For some time this arrangement was complied with, and that, during the administration of the late president Santa Anna, but for the last 10 months the payments have been interrupted, and $53,504, with interest as agreed upon, remains due, and I earnestly hope that you will take such steps as you may consider most fitting the occasion, to insure a resumption of payments for the liquidation of the sum above mentioned."

So that there was a debt of $53,000 owing to them by the Mexican Government, under the circumstances which were stated; and when it was considered that this amount was somewhat less than half what they had a claim upon that Government for, and that it was positively stipulated that it should be paid out of the specie which was exported, it must be perceived that they had a strong claim upon the Mexican Government, to be paid as soon as there should be a Government having the power of paying anything. They were, therefore, entitled to consider the $53,000 as an available asset, which, added to the $30,000 that he had before mentioned, consisting of tangible property, made a total of upwards of $80,000, to set against the expense which the directors contemplated in connection with the sinking of the shaft. The meeting must judge for itself whether what he had stated afforded reasonable ground for believing that they might try the experiment of the shaft without appealing again to the proprietors. If he were to state that positively he might be considered a very indiscreet person with respect to mining operations; but, for his own part, he believed that such would be the case, and, at all events, everything would be done by the directors that they possibly could do to ensure that the work should be effective. In conclusion, he would move that the report be received and approved.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know what funds there were in England?

The CHAIRMAN said there was 10,800*l.* in hand, and the company was under engagements to the extent of 10,380*l.* Under the new loan, the directors had power to raise 21,587*l.* They had issued 12,003*l.* 10s., of which a moiety only was paid, and, therefore, there was 6004*l.* 5s. still available, in respect of the remaining moiety. They could not regard with the slightest degree of despondency their means of sinking the shaft, believing that they would have ample funds for the purpose, while the necessity of the work was evident to all who had looked into the matter. He believed that success or failure mainly depended upon what they could get from that mine and from the Mine of La Trinidad. In reply to a further question, he (the Chairman) said the directors depended chiefly on their funds in Mexico to enable them to complete the shaft. With the $30,000 in hand, including the value of the ores obtained up to the lastest period to which the accounts extended, and the $53,000 which they claimed from the Mexican Government, they had double the amount which they thought would be required for the shaft; and, therefore, he thought they were not extravagant in

expecting that they would be enabled to accomplish the work without making any further call on the proprietors.

Mr. Phillips thought that they could not rely too much on the immediate payment of the debt due from the Government of Mexico, as they would have to form a new Government before anything could be done. Three years ago, he (Mr. Phillips) suggested the propriety of sinking the shaft, as he knew they could not do without it. If they had done so it would now have been completed. He very much doubted whether they could get down 163 varas at the end of the year. The proprietors ought not to feel disappointed if the shaft should not be completed by that time. He supposed they expected to get ore at 278 varas, and intended to drive levels, but he believed they might have to go down 320 varas, in all, to cut the lode and come under the ore ground. He hoped they would not attempt to raise ore until the shaft was completed, as it would cost them doubled the amount. Nothing could be done without the shaft; it was absolutely necessary, and every month they would see that more clearly.

The Chairman said they were very much obliged to Mr. Phillips, who was well acquainted with the subject. He spoke with confidence, that the mine would be of no value without the new shaft; the drainage and ventilation of the mine required it.

The report was received and approved unanimously.

A very cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and others, with expression of satisfaction at the management of the company's affairs, terminated the proceedings.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, Jan. 28: The south lode in the 80 fm. level, west of Davey's engine shaft, is worth for copper ore 50*l.* per fm. This lode, in the same level, driving east, is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper ore, in the present end, 12*l.* per fm., with an appearance of improvement. The winze that was sinking below the 60, south of this shaft, is communicated with the 80, at which place we have set a pitch on tribute to six men, at 1s. 6d. in 1*l.* The 80, that was driving west on the north part of the lode, has intersected the western part of the flookan. All the other parts of the mine are just as reported last week. The skip timber is fixed from the 140 to the surface, and this day the shaft-tackle is being fixed: by this you will see this work is near being completed.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, Jan. 29: The end driving north on the course of the lode is yielding about 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The end driving south on the course of the lode is yielding about 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The stope in back of the 10 is much improved since last reported on, and has every appearance of still further improvement; it will now yield about 30 cwts. of copper ore per fm. The piece of lode near the bottom of the 10 continues the same, yielding from 5 to 5½ tons of copper ore per fm. I shall have 50 tons of copper ore ready for market on Saturday. The 65 tons of copper ore sold at Swansea on the 29th inst. produced 78*l.* 8s. 6d., the average being upwards of 12 per cent.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Jan. 30: The lode in the 30 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, yielding about 2tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in this level west. The lode in the 115 west continues to yield 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the same level east there has been no lode taken down since last report. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 is 2¼ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. Jackson's stopes, in this level, will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 35 is looking much the same as reported last week—producing good stones of ore. The tribute department is looking just as it has been for some time past.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, Jan. 26: The 50 fm. level, driving east, is improved; lode 4 feet wide, containing gossan, mundic, and a little ore. In the 30 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and large stones of mundic.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—W. Godden, Jan. 31: The 76 fm. level cross-cut is driven south of Annie's shaft 2 fms. 2 ft., where the end is very wet for driving. We have set a rise in the back of the 12 to two men, where we first discovered the copper ore on the caunter lode. This lode is turning out good work. The lode in the 12 end is much the same as when last reported on.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Humphreys, of Darren Mine, reports, Jan. 29: The shaft is now down 16 fms. 3 ft. from surface, and at this depth is in the lode, where a plat was cut north-west of the shaft; I cannot say how wide the lode is, but it is mixed throughout with ore, saving work, and will only require to go through the grate. If you take my advice, I should have a cross-cut from the new shaft under the old mine at once, because the old men did not sink under the adit of the old mine. You can set a tribute-pitch in the adit that will pay a profit, by all appearances. I have never seen a lode in this neighbourhood more likely to make a mine than Bronfloyd lode, and I really believe the two lodes will come together at 20 fms. depth, when it is very likely to make plenty of ore. It will take three months to sink the shaft through to adit, and, according to my dialling, the adit will have to be extended 8 fms. north-west before it will be under the shaft.

— J. Jones, Jan. 30: The depth of No. 2 shaft is 16 fms. 3 feet, 2 fms. 1 foot being part of the present contract, at 12*l.* 10s. per fathom. The plat or lodge is 9 feet high, 9 feet wide, and 10 feet long, for which a bargain was made of 30*l.* We have yet to sink 8 fms., which will take about three months to do. The shaft and lodge are in the middle of the orey ground, with spots of ore all through it, but the best ore and ground are on the south side. I should recommend a cross-cut south as soon as the shaft is through to go under the old workings, and, from all appearances, it would pay well, as I believe that the two lodes are coming together by going down. In the adit I found that the shaft was north of us; we drove 1 fm., ground very hard, with spots of ore. As the days are so short, and the weather so bad, we have not attempted to alter the office, although everything is getting ready. Capt. Humphreys fully examined the mine yesterday.

BRYNFORD HALL.—W. Francis, Jan. 31: We have soft ground coming up in the bottom of the 50 fm. level, west on the Milwr vein, and we expect a speedy improvement. The stopes over the 50 continue a steady and average yield of about 1¼ ton to the fm. We have put in a cross-cut south from the driving over the level, and discovered an important branch of the Milwr vein. At present we cannot estimate the yield; what we have seen, however, since cutting it to-day, is as good as any part we have yet opened. A bed in the rise over the 50, on Woodland's vein, still disorders the vein, but we expect to be through it in a few days. We have, since last meeting, discovered a good run of ore to the north of Matthews's shaft, a little below the 30, which is likely to lead to important results. We have broken 4 tons from this part since Friday last. We have seen the ore 10 ft. in length, of what appears to be settling from the pipe, hitherto worked in a master vein; other workings progress regularly. We shall have 20 tons prepared for the sale on the 14th inst.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Jan. 31: There is no alteration in the appearance of the lode in the 10 fathom level east since last reported on; the men have been chiefly engaged cutting ground, assisting to lay tram-road, &c. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 presents a better appearance; it is still producing good stones of ore, and will, no doubt, become more productive at an early date. The lode in the rise above the top of the stope is also improving for ore, but the ground has been hard during the past week. The eastern part of the stope is now worth 15*l.* per fm.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom: North Lode: In the eastern end the lode appears to be increasing in size again, although at present poor for ore; in the western end there is a good bunch of ore.—South Lode: The men have resumed driving east on the south part of this lode, which is from 6 to 12 in. wide, and contains a good branch of copper ore on the footwall. There is no alteration to report in the western level on this lode; the two branches appear to be approaching each other, and will form a junction similar to that on the eastern side of the cross-course, where a good bunch of ore was met with. In the stopes there is no alteration; they are yielding a fair average of ore per fm.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—W. Cooke, Jan. 26: There is nothing fresh to report this week in the 60 fm. level west, as the men have been mostly employed taking up wood and iron-rods, and other materials, from Caroline's shaft. The cross-cuts north and south are the same as last reported. The tributers on the tin lode are working well, and breaking some good work; I have no doubt they will get good wages.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Jan. 26: The 50 and 33 fm. level cross-cuts north are progressing favourably. In the 20, west on the caunter, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing mundic, blende, and stones of ore. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Jan. 29: During the last month the 62 fm. level cross-cut, at Morris's engine-shaft, has been driven south 5 fms. The 50 has been driven west of Morris's shaft 5 fms. 3 ft. The lode in the present end is a good course of ore, worth about 25*l.* per fm. The 50 has been driven east of Morris's shaft 3 fms. 1 foot 9 in. There is no alteration in the lode since last reported on: 17 fms. 3 feet 2 inches have been stoped in back of this level. The lode is still a good course of ore, worth about 30*l.* per fm. The western shaftmen are at present engaged casing and dividing the shaft, erecting whim, &c., for the purpose of drawing their stuff, which will occupy three days longer to complete, when the sinking of this shaft will be again resumed. This shaft is sunk altogether 4 fms. 3 ft. below the adit level. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is a good course of ore, worth from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. All other operations progress favourably.

CROW HILL.—J. Puckey, Jan. 26: Since the present company was formed, we have sunk the engine-shaft from the 45 to the 55; the cross-cut has been driven 14 fathoms to cut the south lode, and the south lode has been driven on about 10 fms. east, and about 10 fms. west; in both these ends the lode is of a good size, from 2 ft. to 2½ feet wide, and composed of mundic, a little lead, black jack, and spar, altogether a most kindly appearance for the production of silver-lead, and the stratum in which it is embedded cannot be of a more congenial character. The cross-cut in the 55 is driven north about 7 fms. from the south lode to cut the north lode, which is still before us; the ground is favourable, and if no alteration in the regular underlay of this lode should take place, we expect to cut it in about 3 fms. further driving. From the character of this lode above, as well as from the apparent dipping of various branches, most of them containing lead, towards this lode, my opinion of it is favourable; and I may say, that although longer time has been required to prove this mine than we anticipated, yet there is nothing to alter my former opinion, but, on the contrary, the indications in depth are very encouraging, and I strongly advise that it should be further prosecuted: there are great probabilities of success, and few mines can be proved at so small an outlay.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin, Jan. 26: At Trebellan, the lode in the 56, south end, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, mundic, and lead, worth from 1 to 2 cwts. per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes north of engine-shaft are worth about 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in Towsey's shaft is 1 foot wide, improved in appearance, now producing stones of lead. There has been nothing done below the 56 since Monday last, in consequence of a breakage which took place of Trebellan flat-rods, and in Trebiskin engine-shaft, but up to now it is all repaired, and in good working order; had this breakage not taken place we should have had more ore at surface than we now have. We have on the mines, dressed and undressed, about 32 tons of lead ore.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bawden, Jan. 30: The lode in the pitch in back of the 90 will turn out full 5 tons of ore per fathom, or worth 40*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 80 end west will turn out 1 ton of ore per fathom.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—John Lord, Jan. 21: we have suspended sinking the shafts until we get the rods and lifts at our new shaft. The men are engaged making a leat to take the water from the new shaft to run over the wheel at White's shaft. I have no alteration to notice underground.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, Jan. 31: In the 32 end, both east and west, the lode is much the same as last week, producing good stones of ore, with every prospect of a speedy improvement. In the 20, driving east, the lode is 3 feet wide, and of a more promising character than we have seen since we commenced driving, composed of mundic and ores. In the western end of the same level there is no alteration, still producing good stones of ore. The stopes in the back of this level are producing good work.

DHURODE.—Wm. Tonkin, Jan. 22: The new engine-shaft is down 9 fms., and sinking through an elvan course, with branches of quartz mixed with copper. We are driving west from the south caunter, at deep adit, to come under the engine-shaft at about 3 fms., and shall then begin to sink it to the 10 fm. level, to expedite the work, and expect to be down to the 10 by the time the shaft is down to the deep adit; the ground in this driving is composed of elvan, quartz, and killas, with good faces of copper. Our stopes under the deep adit are on an east and west lode, 5 ft. broad, producing good orey stuff for crop dressing and the stamps. We have only three cores on these stopes this month, but hope to double them next setting. The branch of solid yellow copper met with in the early part of the month in the footwall of this lode did not extend further north than about 4 ft.; it is a north and south branch, running parallel with the cross-course, and taking the same dip, varying in breadth to from 4 to 10 inches; it is going down, and as we deepen our stopes we shall be able open upon it again. We completed the shipment of 78 tons of copper ores last week.

EAST BIRCH TOR.—R. Etheridge, F.G.S.: The north lode, going west, is improving, both in the sheal and deep adit, each end looking very kindly, taken at per fm. The stopes on the north lode, east of Dix's shaft, are equally as good as last reported; the lode is 3 ft. 7 in. wide, and is being taken down at 25s. per fm. The stopes on the south lode in the 12 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, are looking better, yielding fine stones of tin. On the south lode, west of engine-shaft, the end and stopes are poor, being in hard ground. The captain is using all energy in driving on the north lode west, for the purpose of cross-cutting north, to intersect other more northerly lodes. We shall send tin to market next week.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—R. Williams, Jan. 28: The 43 fm. level end west has spots of lead, with a drusy carbonate of lime of a promising kind, but being wet makes it slow for driving. The 12 end west is in a kindly rider ground, but there is not enough opened yet for us to judge what it will make. The winze under the adit west is in firm ground, and in 6 or 8 feet more will be down on the 7 fm. level, if that end be driven so far. In the side adit east the men have found the north wall, and will now drive west to meet the adit from the shaft; then we shall have a secure adit all the way. One of the pitches has improved a little, the others are much the same.

EAST GARRAS.—J. Champion, jun.: We have six men at work in opening the lobby for the new adit in the north part of the sett, to intersect the north and south lode; then by driving on its course will come in the shaft about 20 fms. from surface, which we hope to complete by March. We have also three men driving the adit level east in the south part of the sett, to cut the same lode, which we hope to do in about two months.

EAST HALAMANNING.—Mark Reed, Jan. 29: On Treseaw Moor lode, Pollard's shaft is sinking below the adit level, by six men; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom for tin. This level is driving east from Pollard's shaft, by four men, the lode is 1 foot wide, opening tribute ground. We have advertised for a water-wheel from 24 to 30 feet diameter, and 7 or 8 feet in the breast, which in all probability will be of sufficient power to work the mine to a 50 fm. level. An expense of about 10*l.* will complete the water-course. The prospects of this mine are very encouraging.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. Metherell, Jan. 31: We have no material improvement in the 100 or 66 fm. levels since last reported. We have taken down some of the lode in the 55 east; the appearance is just the same as when last taken down, producing good work. We have not taken down any of the lode in the end west of cross-cut since my last; we are at present desuing the lode.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. B. Wilkin, T. Wren, Jan. 30: During the past month the shaftmen have been engaged fixing plunger-lift, and making arrangements for sinking the engine-shaft, which is now 2 feet below the 60; it is set at 22*l.* per fm. The 60 has been driven west of the engine-shaft 1 ft. 6 in.; it is now suspended, the men having declined driving it for the price offered. At the old engine-shaft a capstan and sheers have been erected, and preparations are being made for draining. We have been through the westward adit, and find there is another bunch of tin worked on in the adit further west than any of our present workings; how deep it has been worked we cannot tell, but we hope to turn it to account after the pitwork is fixed. We also found passing down the adit that it crosses the south lode, which has a promising appearance, and we shall in the spring drive a cross-cut from the 12 or 20 to see it. The materials for draining the mine and casing down the western shaft will be expensive; but another month will close these costs, and then we hope to get some of the tin so long spoken of as being in the bottom of the old mine. Ore sold last week, 191*l.* 17s. 4d.

EAST WHEAL WREY.—W. George, jun.: During the past month, the adit cross-cut has been extended towards the shaft 16 fms. 2 ft. 3 in., leaving about 14 fathoms further to drive; here the ground, although a little harder than last reported, is still favourable, now set at 32s. 6d. per fm. Every exertion is made to push this end as fast as possible, that we may the sooner commence operations on the lode, which I hope will be in about a month from this time.

FEE DONALD.—J. Muffett, Jan. 25: There is no alteration in the winze sinking under level A, on the Smiddy lode, since I wrote you last. Level B end, driving west on this lode, is still taking the same direction as when last reported on—that is, the north wall coming round south from its regular course 2 ft. 6 in. in the fathom; I expect it will take a week or two more before it will take its course west. The back stoping over this level is worth 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. I expect to complete the deep adit level, C, in order for driving this week. There is very little work doing at surface, on account of the snow.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, Jan. 30: During the past week preparations have been made to lay open and drive on the east lode, south of engine-shaft; the lode has been cut through to-day, and proved to be equal to our expectations, it is full 2 feet wide, leady throughout. The 60 end north, on east lode, has been extended 10 fms. from shaft; the lode throughout, on an average, is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The 60 cross-cut is driven west from shaft 11 fms. through very congenial ground for lead; there now remain about 5 fms. more to be driven to cut the west lode, which, from all appearances in the 45, is very likely to be cut rich in this level. The 45 south is not so productive as it has been; there is no material alteration in the 45 north since last report. The horse-whim has been removed, and the ground will be cleared for foundation of steam-whim by Tuesday next. We have 7 tons of lead dressed, and several tons at surface remaining to be dressed, besides a large quantity of dredge, which is put aside for the crusher.

GARREG.—J. Trewethan, Jan. 30: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking under the 40 fm. level, is without change since my last report, being 5 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and clay, and producing very fine lumps of lead ore. The winze sinking under the same level is in a lode 4 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 40 west is still disordered and unproductive. We have about 2 tons of ore cleaned, but shall not be able to send any to market for next sale.

GAWTON UNITED.—J. Hambly, J. Trethevey, Jan. 31: In the cross-cut driving south, to cut the great south lode, the ground is moderate, and from 6 to 7 fms. more driving will see this important point, where I have no doubt we shall have a good lode, more especially being so near the junction of the two great lodes, where we shall have, I have every reason to believe, a good course of ore. In end driving west we have a great change; the end that was quite dry a short time since is now flowing with water, and has drained dry the 24. Although the 36 is not so far west as the ore in the 24, this looks well to be coming near a large lode, and I have no doubt of a course of ore coming down from the 24, which a few fathoms more driving will show. In the 24 end we have a fine lode, large and orey, turning out 3 tons or more per fm.; this is a very promising end, as it it approaching the junction of the two lodes referred to in the 36. In the stopes we have commenced taking down the lode, which is looking well, producing a fair quantity of ore. We have on the floors in course of dressing from 15 to 20 tons of ore.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Jan. 30: There is no important change to notice in the ground at engine-shaft since last report. The lode in the 72 is very large, and yielding some good ore. The stopes below the 60, west of Stephen's winze, are worth for ore 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 60 end is worth for ore 10*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, over said level, is worth for ore 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope over the 45 is worth for ore 21*l.* per fathom.

GREAT SORTRIDGE.—T. Metherell, Jan. 31: The 25 fm. level, driving west, is still looking very encouraging, composed of the same qualities as when last reported on. We are proceeding with the sinking of the shaft for a fork, and the cutting of a plat, to lay down a railroad to tram the stuff with a wagon, instead of wheelbarrows, which will be greatly to our advantage. We have suspended driving the south cross-cut during the completion of the plat, and the laying down of the railroad.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Jan. 26: The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is 15 inches wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 1 ft. wide—poor. In the 70 the lode 1½ foot wide, producing a little ore, a very promising lode. In the 40 the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The pitches look well.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—J. Stevens, W. Beagelhole, and W. Arthur, Jan. 30: The 180, east of Painter's shaft, will yield about 2 tons of good ore per fm., and has a promising appearance; this end has not been in constant driving for the last few days, as we have been confined to making a shaft-plat. The 180 west is extended 2 fms. west of said shaft, on the north part of the lode, which is soft for driving; 2 fms. behind the present end the lode is 3 ft. wide, and from present appearances will produce 1 ton per fm.; we have set to take down the lode to end, when we think it will turn out much better than here reported. In the 170, west of Painter's, no change since our last. In the 160, west of Painter's, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore, with a small portion of elvans, but not sufficient ore to value; we are expecting an improvement here daily, as we think we are drawing near the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 148, which has taken a rapid dip to the west. In the winze in the bottom of the 148 the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, worth 3 tons per fm. Copper-house shaft is set to nine men to sink below the 148. In the 155, east of Field's engine-shaft, no lode taken down since our last. The 143, east of Field's, much as last reported; lode 2½ ft. wide, and will yield ⅓ ton of black ore per fm. In the 125, east of Falmouth shaft, on north lode, in cross-cutting north, we have not yet seen the north wall. In the 130 east, on Hodge's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and still has a promising appearance of further improvement. The 130 cross-cut, south from Falmouth shaft, is progressing favourably. The 137, west from Copper-house shaft, is worth about 18*l.* per fm. Our tribute department is much as usual.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Rogers, Jan. 29: The sumpmen are preparing to sink again below the 61 as fast as possible. The ground in the 61 east is much softer, and we shall not have far to drive before a course of lead. The lode in 51 east is full 1½ ft. wide—a good course of lead, but the ground is still so hard that we are getting through it very slowly. The lode in the stopes is similar to the above level. We have no alteration in any other level. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 40 west is improving. We have set two pitches in the bottom of this level, which can be worked very comfortably now as the water is drained by the 51. We intended to have sampled on Thursday, but the weather has been so wet, and the days so short, that I find we shall not be able to do so.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—M. W. Martyn, W. Teague: Crease's shaft is cleared of stuff and timber to the bottom of the whim plat, in the 144, a difficult and dangerous job; the water drained to that point, and bearers cut and lifts dropped 4 ft. below. The main lode south, in the 106, has been driven on to the branch cross-course, which has disordered it. The different cross-cuts to intersect the late discovery in the 106, being put out in the 90, 106, and 115, are progressing favourably. In the 90 the ground is very hard. No. 65: In the stope in back of the 70 the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom. No. 57: At Goldsworthy's shaft the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm. No. 81: In the stopes in back of the 90, east of Highbarrow shaft, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm. No. 82: In the stopes in bottom of ditto the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm. No. 83: In the stopes in bottom, west of ditto, the lode is worth 14*l.* per fathom. Trueman's Lode, No. 68: In the 30, west of Culm shaft, the lode is large, producing good stones of lead.—Wheal Metal. No. 1: The engine-shaft lode is worth 80*l.* per fathom, and daily improving. No. 43: In the 70, east of shaft, the lode is much improved, and now worth 40*l.* per fathom. No. 70: In the stopes in back of the 70, west of shaft, the lode is worth 35*l.* per fathom. No. 82: In a new stope west of No. 70, in back of the 70, the lode is worth 25*l.* per fathom. No. 73: In the stopes west of shaft, in bottom of the 60, the lode is worth 15*l.* 10s. per fathom. No. 74: In the stopes west of the 73, the lode is worth 26*l.* per fm. A giving way in a bucket lift in the main shaft let in the water for several days to the 133, and, of course, affected the dressing department somewhat; but the water is again in full fork to the 144. Metal lode and the old lode are looking well.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Jan. 28: In driving Cross Maur adit, the ground still continues very hard; in consequence of that, our driving is getting on rather slowly. The end is looking more promising for lead during the past week, composed of spar, mundic, and a little lead occasionally.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Jan. 26: We have cut the south lode in the 40 fm. level about 4½ fms. south of the shaft, it is composed of fluor-spar, mundic, and rich copper ore, a very kindly lode, but small; we consider it is in the same dip of ground that wrung up the main lode in the shaft about 3 fms. As there is a large quantity of water coming from the lode east and west, we have no doubt it will open out in driving each way. In the 40 east the lode is much improved this week, and opening out larger; it is composed of fluor-spar, yellow ore, mundic, and capels of very kindly nature. In the rise in back of the 30 east the ground is much improved, and good stones of ore in the lode; the water which has been giving so much trouble here is let down. The stopes in back of the 20 are still yielding good work. The tribute pitches in the 30 are still yielding good returns. We weighed off ore raised in November and December yesterday, 62 tons 16 cwts. 2qrs., at 6*l.* 0s. 6d. per ton.

HERWARD UNITED.—J. B. Lightoller, Jan. 31: At Wepre shaft, we have come into a flat, composed of spar, &c., which is the change from the black to the white limestone, and we hope now to make greater progress in cutting the vein than we have hitherto done. The tribute pitches at Henblas are looking well. Roskell's cross, Granger's vein, is opening out quite to our satisfaction, and we shall shortly increase our return from this part. We shall sell about 15 tons at the sale on Feb. 14.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Jan. 30: The lode in the 85 fm. level, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is improved in quality since the meeting of the 24th inst. Other places continue without material alteration. We weighed, on Friday last, Dec. ores, 250 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs., and sampled Jan. ores, 250 tons, computed.

HOLMBUSH.—The 140 fm. level west is not yet driven through the lead lode; the lode at this place must be very large. The lode in the 145 east continues to look well, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. The middle and western stopes are each producing 1¼ ton per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. In the 132, west of the lead lode, the lode is yielding over 1 ton ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is producing ¼ ton of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton. In the 145 west, on the Flap-jack, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of copper ore, mixed with arsenical mundic, and appears likely to improve. Tribute pitches much the same as last reported.

IVYBRIDGE.—H. James, Jan. 31: We are stoping the bottom of the 68 now that the floods have abated, and we are enabled to maintain the drainage to that level. We still continue to break up fine stones of lead from the bottom. Should we have a continuance of dry weather, we shall soon be enabled to commence sinking below the 68. The 58 end, driving south, is improved, containing some good stones of lead in the eastern part. The winze in the bottom of the 58 has a good lode, but has holed to old workings approaching it from the 68 south. Our present stopes in the back of the 58 are very much improved, and we are raising a good pile of ore from it. All other matters are progressing favourably since our general meeting.

KESWICK.—R. B. Shepherd, Jan. 29: The lode in the 40 fm. level north is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the same level south it will produce 20 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 30 north the lode is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes are yielding as follows:—The 20 north, No. 1 stope, 10 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts. The 30 north, No. 1 stope, 10 cwts.; No. 2, 15 cwts.; the 30 south, No. 1, 13 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts. of ore.

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Jan. 31: The mine is progressing satisfactorily in every department. The 10 end east and the stopes continue to be as productive as before. I have men cutting leat, and hope to make great progress with the same. I am getting the prices for the crusher from different founders. The wagons are again drawing ores to quay for February sampling.

MERLLYN.—J. Trevethan, Jan. 30: For the last few days we have been idle at our grass shafts, in consequence of the continual falls of rain, but after a day or two of dry weather we shall be able to resume operations as before. Brynferod shaft is on a lode 5 feet wide, with a mixture of carbonate of lime, limestone, and occasionally good stones of lead ore. The 30 south is unproductive; the 30 north has a promising appearance, yielding good lumps of lead at times, but not sufficient to value. At Boundary, the 30, north of this shaft, is much improved in its appearance, and from the indications at present, something better may shortly be expected. The winze sinking under this level is yielding about 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have put the men who were stoping in the back of this level south to sink a winze under the level; they are down 7 feet, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of clay, limestone, and intermixed with lead ore, yielding ¼ ton to the fathom. At Victoria, the men driving south intersected the east and west lode in the 30, where hundreds of tons have been taken out from the surface. The place where we have intersected it is about 8 fms. under the old bottoms, but through the water becoming so quick, we were obliged to abandon it until the fine weather sets in to enable us to drain it out again; from the appearance of the part of the lode seen, we are led to believe that some lead remains for the present proprietors. We shall, therefore, be anxiously waiting the time to come that we may be able to resume operations, the men during the time are looking out for a place on tribute in the old workings. The tribute pitches in the old mine are producing an average quantity of lead. The cross-cut in the 16 has not yet met with any portions of the lode to the east.

MICHELL.—J. Trewethan, Jan. 30: Our engine has gone to work to-day, and it answers well. It would have been completed before, but we could not get out the water with barrels, to fix the cistern, &c.; therefore, we were obliged to drop down a bucket-lift instead of a plunger-lift. The prospects in our 10 fm. level south are more encouraging, the lode has become more settled, and is yielding good specimens of lead ore. The 20, north and south, are unproductive. The tribute pitch in the back of this level is producing fair quantities of lead, and has much improved since last reported on.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Jan. 30: The pitch in the back of the 30 fm. level east is worth at present 9*l.* 10s. per fm.—set to four men one month, at 12s. in 1*l.* At the eastern mine, the shaftmen are engaged in sinking a fork below the 20, which I expect they will complete to morrow, when they will commence driving a 20, where there is a good branch of ore, 3 or 4 inches wide. The lode in the adit end, driving east, is small and unproductive—set to two men 1 fm., at 4*l.* We shall commence driving the end in the 5 fm. level as soon as the 20 has been driven a fathom or two, in order for the men to be out of danger. All the landing in the mine set to three men, one month, at 8*l.*

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Jan. 26: In the 72 fathom level, driving west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is yielding 2 tons of grey ore per fm. In the 62, driving west of Melling's winze, the lode is yielding 9 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 52, 13 fms. west of Melling's winze, the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 52, 14 fms. west of Grace's shaft, the lode is producing 8 tons of ore per fm. In the 52, driving west of Grace's shaft, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 42, driving west of Grace's shaft, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm.—North Basset sampled Jan. 25, 66 tons, 14½ prod.; 59, 5¼; 58, 5¼; 56, 7⅜; 55, 7⅜; 52, 12¼; 45, 6⅜; 41, 7; 34, 7¼; 29, 23½; making a total of 495 tons, and nearly 9½ produce.

NORTH BULLER.—J. Vivian, Jan. 26: The following is our usual monthly setting, together with my report of the mine:—A winze to sink below the 50 fm. level, on the south lode, to four men, at 7*l.* per fm. The 50 to drive south from south lode, to two men, at 7*l.* per fm. The 50 to drive east on Clinton's lode, to four men, at 10*l.* per fm. The 40 to drive east on ditto, to two men and two boys, at 3*l.* per fm. On account of water being in the 60 cross-cut, south from Wheal Uny engine-shaft, we have been obliged to postpone the setting of the same until Monday next. The trial shaft has been sunk about 7 fms. from surface, but by means of frequent showers of late, the shaft has become very wet; consequently, we have suspended it for the present, but as soon as fine weather again sets in we shall have no difficulty in resuming it. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 50, on south lode, where the prospects are favourable, and where the lode will yield, for the length of the winze (8 feet), about 1 ton of good copper ore per fathom. The 50, driving east on Clinton's lode, is at present in a hard elvan course; the lode is in three parts, composed of spar, peach, and mundic. The lode in the 40, driving east on ditto, is composed of spar and black oxide of copper.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, Jan. 26: The lode in the rise at Michael's is 2 feet wide, having a promising appearance, and producing good stones of ore. The surface operations at East North Downs are proceeding satisfactorily. The Wheal Busy party are clearing the adit towards North Downs, and as soon as the water is let down we shall be able to work the backs on Peever lode, with a profit to the shareholders.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, Jan. 26: We have sunk Eales's shaft 6 fms. under the 30 fm. level; the branch of ore at the shaft is dipping west. The ground at Stainsby's shaft is much the same. The lode in the 42 is 4 ft. wide—it looks well; I hope we shall soon have ore in it. We have set 5 fms. for 2*l.* 10s. per fm.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—J. James: Since I last wrote to you we have driven the adit end west 5 fms.; the lode is from 10 to 12 in. wide, composed of mundic, jack, and peach, with spots of copper ore, but not sufficient to save, the lode has a very kindly appearance. We have also driven a cross-cut north 2 fms., in which we have cut a lode or branch 1 ft. wide, underlaying north 3 ft. in a fathom, and composed of mundic, spar, and jack, with spots of copper ore, very similar to the end west. I would recommend the cross-cut being driven with all speed, to cut the north lodes.

NORTH TOWY.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 26: The engine-shaft has been sunk 6 ft., a trip-plat cut in the 20 fm. level, and the men have 6 feet more to sink in order to complete the contract taken by them last month. The north end in the 20 has been hard and poor for the last few feet, but it has again improved, and will yield 6 cwts. of lead per fm., it is re-set as before. The cross-cut which we are driving west in this level is immediately under the river, and in the end we find small prills of lead disseminated through the ground, and we think that we are very near the old lode; in the south end in this level, on main lode, we are just entering the run of orey ground, and the men have broken some excellent stones of lead; the lode is soft, and it will require the greater part of next week to secure the ground driven through this month; after which we shall, no doubt, be opening up good tribute ground. No. 1 winze, below the 10, is holed to the 20; and No. 2 winze, which was sunk a few feet a short time since, is re-set, and the lode contains good work for lead. We have also re-set the pitch in back of the 10, on main lode, to two men, at 6*l.* per ton.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—A. Pryor, Jan. 30: The Trial shaft is now sunk about 9 fms. below the 30 fm. level. The lode is 4½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, with every prospect of a speedy improvement. All other parts of the mine are progressing favourably, and continue to look well, yielding much the same quantity of ore as last reported on.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, Jan. 31: Coryton's shaftmen have been engaged the last fortnight fixing work for the new plunger-lift, cutting bearer-holes, putting in bearers, fixing penthouse, and dividing and casing the shaft in the 36 fm. level. The lode in the 36, north of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the same level south it is 4½ ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm. We have suspended the 25, north and south, for the time, and the men are employed about other work. The lode in the winze sinking under the 25 south is 2 ft. wide, producing 9 cwts. of lead per fm. The cross-cut, driving east in the 13, is extended east of the Quarry lode 13 fms. towards Wheal Wrey lode. The adit north is suspended. The pitches are producing much the same as usual.

OOLA.—J. Stephens, Jan. 21: During the last 10 days we have driven the adit level about 8 feet, and find the ground easier for driving, and the lode producing spots of lead. I have now four men breaking copper ore in the back of the adit, which will leave a profit to the company. We shall very shortly have another parcel of copper to follow the 30 tons shipped a few days since.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom: In the 35 fm. level the men have resumed driving east again, not having found any more lode north; the lode in the end was small when it was suspended, but I am pleased to say it is increasing very much in size again, with a quantity of water issuing from it. To all appearance, the lode will soon be as large as ever again; it is composed principally of mundic, containing copper ore and quartz, and is a most promising lode indeed. The south copper lode appears

to be split up against the cross-courses into branches. The men are driving south-east from what appears to be the flookan part of the lode, to reach the spar and capel part of it. The engine-shaft is sinking in a very favourable stratum of ground, and will soon be deep enough to drive off a 50 fm. level.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—S. Keast, Jan. 30: At Wheal Thomas, we have met with a change of ground in the end, so much that we are obliged to timber all the south side of the level; the lode in the end is still very large, and of much the same character as last reported on. I have cut through the north part of the lode, and find it composed of capel, mundic, and spar, impregnated with black ore, of much the same character as the part we are carrying. We shall shortly want more timber.

ORSEDD.—J. Trevethan, Jan. 30: The 40 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is without change since my last. The stopes in the back of the 30 fm. level, east of shaft, on the new lode, are improved since last reported on, now yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. A stope further west than the one mentioned will produce ½ ton per fm. The two cross-cuts in the 30—one to cut the Merilyn lode, the other to cut the new lode—have not yet met with any part of either. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are yielding fair quantities of lead, all working at 6l. 6s. per ton.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—J. Delbridge; J. Carpenter, Jan. 26: In the past month, the sumpmen have been engaged cutting a plat in the 70 fm. level at sump whim-shaft. Clearing the 80 west from engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, and securing Wheal Sparnon adit. In the 80, east of Penrose's winze, on north lode, the lode is from 3½ feet to 4 ft. wide, yielding a little tin; in the 80, east of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 68 east, on Martin's lode, the stopes are worth 22l. per fm.; in the rise in back of the 68 west, on Martin's lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth from 6l. to 8l. per fm. In the 60, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is worth 120l. per fathom, and now set on tribute at 2s. 9d. in 1l. In the 55 rise, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is disordered, and for want of air is suspended for the present. In the 68, west of cross-cut, on the great lode, the lode is yielding a quantity of tinstuff, now set on tribute at 5s. in 1l.; in the 68, east of cross-cut, on great lode, the lode is disordered and split in branches, set on tribute at 5s. in 1l. In the 55 cross-cut, north of engine-lode, no lode has been cut; this cross-cut is suspended until we sink a winze from the 55 on a branch to prove the underlay of the lode. In the 40 cross-cut south, towards Bragg's, the ground is favourable for driving. Our tribute department is much the same. On the engine and Martin's lodes the ground bids fair to yield a quantity of rich tinstuff. Our steam-stamps went to work on Tuesday last in first-rate style; and we hope, in a few days, to set it to work permanently. Our sale of tin, on Thursday last, was 8 tons, which realised 566l. 5s.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, Jan. 29: In consequence of the increase of water at Ried's whim-shaft, we thought it advisable to put the engine-shaftmen to drive out under the whim-shaft, which, by so doing, will enable us to let the water down to the 152. Smith's and East Crinnis shafts are progressing satisfactorily. In the stopes in bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode is about 4½ ft. wide, still worth 15l. per fm. The ground in the 70 cross-cut is still favourable for driving. In the 90 cross-cut, driving south-east from Smith's shaft, we have cut the wall of Pembroke lode, which is letting out a great deal of water; but we have not as yet been able to see anything of the lode, but hope, if all be well, in the course of a few days to be able to give you some information respecting it. The pressure of the water indicates a large lode. Nothing new to report on in any other part of the mine.

PENNANCE CONSOLS.—W. Burgan: The lode at the shaft, sinking below the adit level, is 4 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton of lead ore per fm.; this shaft is now sunk 4 ft. under the adit level, and from all appearances the lode will greatly improve as we sink. I have no doubt but what we shall raise lead enough in sinking this shaft to meet the cost of the mine. I am happy to inform you that we have completed the fixing of the whim, &c.: therefore, we shall be able to sink about 2 fms. per week, and with six men, whereas before we had nine men, and not able to sink more than 6 ft. per week. This property is greatly improved during the last week, and I should further state, from present appearances, we shall shortly have a profitable mine. I will write more fully to you in my next.

PEN-Y-GELLI,—J. Trewethan, Jan. 30: The 20 fm. level, driving east, is still unproductive. The same level west is producing at times good stones of lead, with a more promising appearance than when last reported on, the limestone becoming considerably lighter. About 100 fms. further in advance of this end large quantities of lead have been raised. The 16, driving north at Plantation shaft, has a very promising appearance. We are of opinion that something good will be got from this part, and would recommend the driving a level south of the shaft on same lode, by two men. This ground can be driven on for 2l. per fm.—the miners to pay all costs.

SEVERN MINES.—J. Reynolds, Jan. 29: The long-looked-for lode is come at last. Our 10 fm. level is worth 10l. per fm. for lead, and likely to improve. I expected this more than a month ago, and I find now that the hard bar of ground had actually heaved the ore further east than I anticipated.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—T. Neill, Jan. 30: I find the new shaft on the copper lode to be down about 27 fms.; the lode is still large, and very promising, producing gossan, prian, flookan, mundic, and copper ore. On Saturday last we set to nine men, to sink 10 fms. for the lift, case and divide the shaft to bottom, per bargain, for 120l.; and, if completed within thirteen weeks from that date, they will receive 10l. extra, which will make 130l. The old level on the cross-course to clear and secure by four men, stented 10 fms., at 15s. per fathom. The 35 has been cleared, in which two east and west lodes have been intersected, one of which produces some good stones of copper ore; the cross-course is large, and very congeneal for mineral, and I have no doubt, when we intersect the great copper lode and drive west, it will be found productive for copper ore.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, jun., Jan. 30: There is no alteration to report at the engine-shaft. In the 49 fm. level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Red Whim Shaft is 4 ft. wide, producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 36 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good saving work.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cock, Jan. 30: We have to sink the engine-shaft about 6 ft. more to reach the required depth for the 50 fm. level, and if the ground continues as at present, we expect to get down in about three weeks; then we intend to cut through the cross-course, and drive on the course of the lode, and I think it very probable that in doing so we shall soon make a discovery of ore. The lode in the 37 west is about 1½ ft. wide, consisting of gossan and spar, interspersed with mundic and spots of ore throughout, and presents a very favourable appearance; but it is evident, from the character of the lode here, that the ore lies deeper. The lode in the winze is looking well; it is producing large lumps of mundic, and occasional stones of ore, which is all we have reason to expect at the present depth. The prospects of the mine were never better than at the present time.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Jan 26: The lode lately cut in the 60 cross-cut north is about 2 feet wide, composed of spar and spots of malleable copper. We shall continue to drive on the cross-course for the purpose of intersecting another lode some 15 or 20 fms. further north. In the 50 west the lode is disordered by a small cross-course.

SOUTH WHEAL ROBERT.—T. Cocking, Jan. 31: We have completed our plat, cut sufficient ground to hang tackle, widened the level, cut drains round shaft, and resumed sinking the shaft this morning.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Jan. 30: At Dowson's shaft, in the 35 fm. level, we hope our cross-cut will reach the tin lode this month. In the 25 fm. level the end east is still in disordered strata of ground. I believe the lode will form under this ground in the 35. The end west in the 25 is nearly holed to the 25 to Young's shaft; we hope to hole this week. Our prospects for tin look better as we open out our great lode. The sale of tin for the last four weeks, I think, is a good proof of the value of our lode, with only six or eight heads of stamps. In the western part of the mine, at Young's shaft, we have the following pitches at work: In the 35, on nickel, at 6s. 8d. in 1l.; in the bottom of the 25, on nickel, at 8s. in 1l. tribute; as soon as his level is ventilated, by holing to Dowson's shaft, we can set other pitches on nickel. We have one tin pitch at work in the 25, at 12s. in 1l. tribute; the tributers are paid at the rate of 50l. per ton for their tin, and we are now realising at 74l. per ton, as the last tin bill will show. We have a great deal of tribute ground in this level that can be readily let from 5s. to 10s. in 1l. tribute, as soon as the level is ventilated. In the 15 we have a copper and tin pitch working at 7s. 6d. in 1l. I hope to get our new stamps to work in about three weeks, and also give a good return of tin at the end of March (say) 10 tons.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—W. Robins, Jan. 28: In the 215 fm. level the lode in the end is 2½ ft. wide, producing 18 cwts. of lead per fm., the ground also being somewhat easier for driving. The three stopes in the back of this level are now yielding, on an average, 16 cwts. of rich ore per fm. The 205 continues much the same as for some time past. In the 190 end the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 18 cwts. per fm., and the stopes are returning as follows:—No. 1, 1 ton 5 cwts.; No. 2, 1 ton 2 cwts.; No. 3, 1 ton; No. 4, 19 cwts.; No. 5, 17 cwts., and the additional ones as usual. The eastern lode, in the 175, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of ore per fm., and the stopes in the back are likewise yielding 15 cwts. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 175 and 160 continue to yield favourably.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, Jan. 30: The lode in the 56 east has rather deteriorated than otherwise. The stope in the bottom of the same level has improved, now worth about 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 68 east has not changed, but the same level west has improved in appearance, producing some stones of ore. The 36 west has been cut into; the lode is large, and very kindly; on its north side there is a leader 3 in. wide, carrying portions of copper ore. I have great hopes of these western explorations proving advantageous.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, Jan. 26: The water at Providence is down 13 fms. 3 ft. We have had a deal of trouble in keeping the water-course clear of snow, and have also been stopped 24 hours with frost since we started the wheel. The River Tees has risen very high, so much so as to prevent us driving the wheel its proper speed; there is also a deal of water coming down the roof of the 10, in consequence of the river being so high, this will keep us back a little; notwithstanding, I hope by Monday or Tuesday the water will be out. At Metal Band, the end driving east looks much better, and I hope soon to get something worth notice; in the cross-cut south the ground is much the same for driving, in this cross-cut we have met with some points full of ore, which makes us think we are not far from the vein. I have let again, to-day, 5 fms. in the end, at 50s. per fm., and 3 fms. in cross-cut, at 65s. per fathom. You will perceive this is the same price as you gave last month.

TINCROFT.—Wm. Teague, J. Andrew, J. Trewhela, Jan. 29: North Tincroft: At new engine-shaft, sinking under the 142 the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 12l. per fm. In the 142, east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 7l. per fm. In the 142 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 130 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 130 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, poor. The winze, sinking under the 130, west of engine-shaft, is worth for tin 8l. per fm. The rise in the 90, east of Willoughby's shaft, is worth for copper ore 25l. per fm.—Highburrow Lode: In the 162, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 12l. per fm. In the 162, west of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fm. In the 152, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 142, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 10l. per fm.—Chapple's lode: In the 140, west of Downright shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 9l. per fm. In the 120 the men are engaged taking down the lode east of the cross-cut, which is worth for copper 50l. per fm. On the whole, our prospects in these mines are very cheering.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, Jan. 26: The lode in the 40 fm. level, west of cross-cut, at Carr's, has improved in appearances, and is letting out more water; we have re-set to drive the end at 6l. per fm. The ground in the cross-cut extending north is favourable for driving—present price, 4l. per fm. We have cut through a small branch of ore during the week, and although much water issues from it, it does not drain the 30 fm. level; the end of the cross-cut is also wet. At Nicholson's, the lode in the 10 is 3 ft. wide, profitable both for tin and copper ores; it is fully worth 20l. per fm., but as the surface water has now become too powerful to enable us to drive the end, we have placed the men to stope the ground driven through, which is, however, not near so good as the lode is in the level, but the return of the tin from the stuff which the tributers are stamping will be the best criterion of its value. The western adit is cleared to the end of the old workings, the lode in which is small and poor; but a few fathoms behind it the backs are all taken away, and from we can see of the bottoms, a pretty good lode is gone down, from which we have broken some good stones of ore, but nothing more can be done by it without steam power during the winter.

TRETOIL.—R. Rich, Jan. 31: We sold, on Friday last, another batch of tin, weighing 2 tons 16 cwts. 3 qrs., which makes about 8 tons sold within a month, the average price being about 71l. per ton. We have some tons of tin now lying on the floors undressed, for want of racks, and other necessary appliances, which are now in course of erection, and will shortly be at work. We have also many tons of tin broken not yet stamped. The mine is looking well throughout, and will beyond doubt pay good dividends for a long time to come.

TREWETHA.—W. Rowe, Jan. 30: Eastern cross-cut in the 50 is extended 22 fms. where the ground continues favourable for progress; the lode in the north end in this level is worth 12l. per fathom; in the same level south the lode is worth 7l. per fm. We have commenced a stope in the back of this (50) level, where the lode is worth 9l. per fm. The lode in the 40, north end, is worth 10l. per fm. The remaining stopes, in the backs of the 30 and 40, are turning out much as usual. All our surface operations are progressing satisfactorily, and calculate to sample 39 tons of crop and 15 tons of second quality ores about the 18th of next month.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Offord, J. Rowse, Jan. 30: The four pitches in the back and bottom of the adit level, west of the whim-shaft, are productive—set at 14s. in 1l., at a standard of 40l. per ton, which at the actual price of the tin is 8s. only in 1l. There is one pitch east of the winze, by two men, at 10s. in 1l., same standard, or 6s. in 1l., at actual value of tin. We have cleared out all the stuff from the bottom stopes of middle level, and set four men to stope, at 2l. 10s. per fm., and 8s. 6d. in 1l. for all tin raised; also four men driving west from bottom of winze, at 3l. 3s. per fm., to open tribute ground, and four men to drive south, through capels, from bottom of winze to south lode, computed 6 ft. distance, for 4l. 10s. the job. As this winze and level on north lode yielded good work, we hope for an equal result in the same parallel and depth on south lode; and if so, our returns will be materially increased. The engine keeps the water in fork by working only part of time. The shaftmen are cutting a plat in the west side of the engine-shaft, in middle level, to place tributers' work from same level, and all stuff from shaft below, to be drawn thence by steam-whim. The cage is in course of erection, and will be at work next week. A run in the back of the level going west has stopped the returns of our tributers till they repair it; this, and the frost a fortnight since, will delay our next batch of tin a few days on the mine. We have completed the repairs of our caleiner, and the burning-house is in full operation. Most of the extraordinary expenses are now past, and all our operations are now of a profitable character. On Saturday, we purpose to set another stope from engine-shaft in bottom of middle level on the same terms as the other, with as many men as can work to advantage. We will report further on Saturday. The mine never looked so promising as now.

WELSH POTOSI.—R. Dunn, Jan. 31: At Esgair-hir, No. 2 stope, in the back of adit, is still looking well, the yield being the same as last reported, from 1½ to 2 tons of lead ore per fm. Wilkinson's rise yields about 1 ton of ore per fm. The western stope, in the bottom of the adit, is still as productive as ever. I have suspended the eastern stope in ditto, and put the men to drive in the 10, east of winze, to communicate with the 10, west of old engine-shaft. No. 3 stope, in the back of the adit, is without alteration to notice. We shall commence sinking footway shaft to the 10 to-day. The winze in the bottom of the 10, west of this shaft, is looking well, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in this level are all looking well, yielding the same quantities as when last reported on. We have made a communication at Bog shaft to the deep adit level, and shall forthwith erect a horse-whim to draw the stuff. At Llwynadda, the lode is not intersected as yet, but are expecting to do so daily.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, Jan. 31: At Bridgman's engine-shaft, but little has been done in the stopes in bottom of the 52 east, on the lead course, during the past week, the men having been engaged in taking down a piece of lode in the side of the 42, putting in timber, securing ground, &c., which will be completed to-day, and they will resume the stoping of the lead at once. In the rise in back of the 52, west of cross-course, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel, jack, and copper ore, good saving work. In the end driving east in the 42 the lode is of the same promising appearance as reported in my last, producing good work for copper ore. In the 10 east no lode has been taken down since last advised. Our tribute pitches, generally, continue without alteration. We sampled at Morwellham Quay, on the 25th inst., computed, 35 tons of copper ore, and from the improved appearance of the mine we expect at our next sampling to exceed that of the last by several tons.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—T. Floyd, Jan. 30: We have beautiful soft blue killas in the end driving west. We have put the men to drive through the lode to-day; we shall be able to give you its size next week. We hope to be through the cross-course in a day or two. The ground at the engine-shaft is much the same as last reported.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Pryor, Jan. 30: The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east, is now about 2 ft. wide, looking kindly. The 10, driving east on south lode, is producing saving work for tin. In the 10, driving east on north lode, we have cut the upper lode, which, so far as seen, looks very promising, and by another week I hope to cut through it, and give full particulars.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Jan. 26: The 60 fm. level east on the north lode is improved—lode 1½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. Other tutwork bargains continue nearly the same as last reported. The tribute pitches are looking well.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Jan. 26: Old Lode: We have driven the 50 fm. level south 3 fms. 1 ft., but are not yet through the lode, but expect we shall in a few feet more driving. The lode in the 20 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin.—Mundey's Lode: The lode in the adit level west is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore.—North Lode: The lode in the 10 fm. level west is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 10 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin. The lode in Bant's winze, sinking below the adit west, is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in the adit level west is disordered by a slide, which I hope we shall get through in a few fms. more driving. The three tin stopes in back of the 35 east, from surface, is yielding good stamps' work for tin. We weighed December ore yesterday, at Calstock Quay, 178 tons 18 cwts. 2 qrs., and sampled January ore, computed 127 tons, usual quality.

WHEAL EDWARD.—T. Carpenter, Jan. 30: On the north lode, the diagonal shaft is down 3½ fms. below the 54 on the course of the lode. We shall not take down the lode at the shaft until the middle of February. The lode in the 54 east is small and poor, driving by six men, at 4l. 5s. per fm. The lode in Palmer's stope, in the back of the 54 east, is 3 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm.—set to four men, at 40s. per fm. The lode in Courtis's stope, in the back of the 54 east, is worth 6l. per fm.—set to two men, at 40s. per fm. A new winze is set to six men to sink below the 54 east, directly under the above-named stopes, at 7l. per fm., to be carried 2 fms. long; the lode is worth 40l. per fm.; this bunch appears about 4 fms. long. The lode in the 41 east is 6 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm.—driving by six men, at 7l. per fm.; the lode in the 41 west is 5 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore—driving by two men, at 6l. per fm. We sampled, on the 26th inst., 68 tons of copper ore for Dec. and Jan., of about the same quality as last sold. A picked stone of ore from the new winze in the bottom of the 54 east yielded, as per R. W. Jenkin's assay, 45¼ per cent.

WHEAL EXMOUTH.—J. Hampton, N. Faull, Jan. 30: The engine shaft is down 7 fms. below the 50. There is no change in the ground to notice. The ground in the 40 cross-cut is in every respect good, and quartz widely diffused throughout the end. The 30, north and south, is worth 1 ton per fm., and the lode contains a large portion of blende. The 20 is generally improved since last week, in the ends as well as the stopes, producing 1¾ to 5 cwts. per fm.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—G. Francis, Jan. 30: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is 2¼ ft. wide, producing occasional stones of tin. The lode in the 70, on Guskus lode, is about 3 ft. wide, producing good stamping work. The winze sinking under the 60, on same lode, is worth full 25l. per fm. for tin. The 40 west, on Martin's lode, is at present unproductive. The 30, on same lode, is worth 4l. per fm. The stopes in back of the 20, on this lode, are worth from 12l. to 14l. per fathom; and in the winze sinking under the same level the lode is worth from 14l. to 16l. per fm. The 10, on same lode, is worth 6l. per fm. for copper ore. The rise in back of same level is yielding both copper and tin, but nothing to value. The tributers are getting good wages. Other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported on. We sold upwards of 6 tons of tin yesterday, at 74l. 10s. per ton, and shall sell, on the 7th inst., about 200l. worth of copper ore.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—W. Thomas, T. Carter, Jan. 26: The lode at engine-shaft, sinking under the 57 fm. level, is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm., looking very promising. In the rise over the 54 the lode is much the same as for some weeks past. In the 54, driving west of Holgate's shaft, it is much the same, worth 40l. per fm. The men driving the 44, west of the cross-course, have been this week rising a piece of ground, to ventilate this end, and give air to the pitches near the cross-course, which is now completed, and the men will commence the driving on Monday morning. In the 34, driving west of the cross-course, the lode is improving in size, and we hope soon to meet something in this level. Holgate's shaftmen are getting on favourably with the work; and our tribute department never looked so well as at the present time. We hope to sell about 11½ tons on Feb. 2.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Jan. 31: Pollard's shaft is sunk 11 fms. 3 ft. under the 120 fm. level. The lode in the 120, south of the shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. In the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. In the 110 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 25l. per fm.; in the same level north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. In the 100 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 90 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. Clymo's shaftmen have completed casing and dividing the shaft to the 54, and sunk the shaft 1 fm. 4 ft. under it. The stopes and pitches are producing as much as usual. We sold, on the 23d inst., two parcels of lead ore—viz., No. 1, 85 tons to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 25l. 14s. per ton, and No. 2, 55 tons to the executors of the late J. T. Treffry, Esq., at 7l. 18s. per ton.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Jan. 26: There is no change to notice in the shaft, or 30 end, east of shaft, since my last. We have been engaged the latter part of the week fixing a 7-inch lift from the 30 to the 20 on the underlay, and fixing main rod below the 20, this was only got to work this evening, so that the water which got into the shaft and 30 fm. level while this was being done has hindered us from resuming and setting to-day, which I hope to do by Monday morning. The machinery is working well—plenty of water.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, Jan. 26: In the 80 fm. level, driving west, the lode has increased in size, and is letting out plenty of water. We think it an indication of ore not far from this point of operation. There is little change to notice in any other part of the mine since I last wrote you. 32 tons of ore were sampled on Wednesday last (not 31 tons, as stated in the Ticketing Paper).

WHEAL UNITY.—J. Vivian, Jan. 26: The lode in the shaft sinking below the adit level, on the north lode, is 2½ ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and worth about 5l. per fm. for copper ore; the shaft is now down 2½ fms. below the said level. The adit driving east, on the same lode, is 2 ft. wide, improving in appearance, and producing a little copper ore. We have not yet intersected Wheal Unity lode, east of the Clowance caunter, but have set a bargain to take down ground on the eastern side in search of it, thinking it may have been passed through. We are still driving the adit level from a shaft at Lambo, to intersect the south lode. I will send you a box of ore and malleable copper in the course of a few days.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, jun., W. Hancock, R. Rockilly, Jan 31: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 2 ft. under the 33 fm. level. The lode in the 33, south of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, producing ¾ ton of lead per fm. In the 23 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing ¾ ton of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 1½ ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 12 north it is 6 in. wide, producing lead and gossan. The stopes are producing much as usual. We sampled, on Jan. 24, a parcel of lead ore, computed 71 tons, which will be sold on Feb. 1.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, Jan. 30: In the 66 fm. level east we have cut a part of the cross-course underlaying west; this is rather earlier than we expected. In the 50 the lode continues large and promising, in a congenial killas. In the 40 east we are carrying about 5 ft. of the middle of the lode, inclining towards the south part, composed of spar, with stones of copper ore. In the 40 cross-cut south we have intersected a branch about 6 in. big, dipping north, composed of spar and mundic. In the 40 west we have put the men to cross-cut north. The 30 west continues without any improvement.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—R. Williams, Jan. 30: The influx of water from the late heavy rains has been so great here that the bottom of the mine has been inundated for nearly a fortnight, and consequently but little has been done in this, the most important, part of the mine; it has, however, considerably subsided, and the water is again in fork. We hope that no further obstruction to our progress will take place. The 46 east is producing a little tin, but not quite so good as at the date of my last.

WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED MINE.

With reference to the letter which appeared in the Journal last week, respecting this mine, we are informed that the assignments of the leases have been purchased from the parties to whom they were granted, and a company formed, in 1024 shares, and upon which 2l. per share (2048l.) has been called, for the purchase and erection of machinery, &c., and independent of all law expenses, purchase money given to the original lessees, &c. Some communications have taken place with the agents of Sir R. Vyvyan, relative to the minimum rent in his lease; and if the company show a proper expenditure at the end of twelve months, without an adequate return, the matter will then be dealt with liberally. It is not expected, however, that this rent will have to be paid more than one year, as there is every probability the dues will then amount to a larger sum, and, of course, supersede the rent. The operations have not yet been commenced with spirit, because, in the first place, the leases have only recently been legally assigned; and in the next, it would not have been economical or prudent to have commenced extensive surface operations during the short days and bad weather of the winter months, when the prices paid for the work done would have been at least a third higher than by deferring a little. The parties concerned have, however, not been idle, as they have purchased an excellent 50-in. steam-engine, together with about 50 fathoms of pitwork, shears, capstan, capstan-rope, chain, iron, &c., and a large quantity of other materials, all almost new, for the sum of 1000l., and in a few months these may be expected to be at work on the mine, every preparation being now in progress for that purpose. With regard to the position and prospects, we take the following from Mr. Murchison's book:—

"West Rosewarne is situate in the parish of Gwinear, Cornwall, and between the Old Relistian and the Rosewarne United Mines, and on the same lodes; the former having made large returns and profits in a former working, and the latter being at present one of the best dividend mines in Cornwall. The shareholders in Rosewarne United spent 6000l., and between March and December, 1855, have paid dividends to the amount of 7936l.; while the market value of the mine is about 70,000l., the shares having risen in twelve months from 70l. to 270l. per 256th, or 135l. per 512th share, with the probability of a considerable further advance.

"This property has been very favourably reported on by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, Capt. Pascoe, of South Frances, Capt Pope, of Wheal Basset, Capt. Glanville, of North Basset, and Capt. Roberts, of West Basset, all of whom consider that the mine will be a profitable one, if effectually worked. The lode, which is very rich in Rosewarne (adjoining mine), passes through this sett for about 300 fathoms in length, and it is on this lode that operations are about to be commenced at West Rosewarne. The mine was formerly at work under the name of "Gwinnear Consols." An adit level, of an average depth of 23 fms., was driven the entire length of the sett, and a shaft sunk 29 fathoms below the adit. In the 10 fm. level a fair quantity of copper ore was found; about 25 fms. east of the engine-shaft, the ore was 4 feet wide, of superior quality, producing an average of from 18 to 20 per cent.; about 2 fms. west of Stephen's shaft there was an extraordinary deposit of ore, which extended diagonally 9 fms. wide, about 5 fms. above, and 5 fms. below the adit, the average thickness about 6 feet. This ore varied from 3 to 7 per cent. for copper. At that time the standard for copper was as low as from 80l. to 100l., while it is now about 140l. It is intended to erect a suitable steam-engine at once, and soon after the water is drained from the old workings, it appears probable that some ore will be raised to assist the costs. The operations are under the practical management of Capt. W. Richards, of Redruth, the manager of Wheal Basset, and one of the committee of Rosewarne United, South Frances, &c."

BRITISH MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.

We extract the following from the Appendix to the fourth edition of Mr. Murchison's work, just published:—

West Par Consols.—The large lode has lately been cut on the west of the cross-course, and is found to be one of great promise, being composed of fine gossan, thickly impregnated with native copper. The 45 fm. level is now being rapidly extended on this lode, and important discoveries are daily looked for, some black copper already appearing. The shaft is also being sunk as fast as possible to another level, and the character of the ground is very favourable. The mine has lately been inspected by Capt. Chas. Thomas, Capt. Pope of Wheal Bassett and Capt. Seccombe of Phœnix Mine; the two first before the above lode was cut, the last since it was cut. Capt. Thomas reported—"About 80 fms. north of the present 45 fm. level end, a lode is discovered in a shaft sunk 14 fms. from surface; I could see it only to the depth of 7 fms., where it is 4 ft. wide, containing spots of grey copper ore, and mundic, in quartz. I carefully examined the direction of this lode, and find it is pointing towards Par Consols Mine, and it is probably a continuation of one of the lodes in that sett. The length of the sett eastward, on the course of this lode, from the cross-course, is about 250 fathoms, and westward, on the course of all the lodes, about 200 fms. This sett lies west of and adjoins Par Consols, which has been, and still is, a valuable mine. It also lies north of and not far from Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines, which were very rich for copper ore. In such a situation, and having several lodes passing through it, I cannot but report on the mine as being well worthy of an effectual trial." Capt. Pope reported that—"If this mine be properly explored, I have no doubt it will well repay the adventurers; the machinery is of ample power, and only a small outlay will be required for working the same." Having minutely inspected West Par Consols, Capt. Seccombe reported that—"The engine-shaft is sunk diagonally 45 fms., making the perpendicular depth below the surface 32 fms., and a level has been driven north on a cross-course about 43 fms.; in this driving, two lodes have been met with on the west side of the cross-course. The first is about 8 fms. north of the shaft, and the other near the end. The first cut has been driven on a short distance, and found to contain a small quantity of copper ore, but the indications are not sufficiently encouraging to enable me to recommend a further outlay on it at this level. The second lode cut, near the end, is about 5 feet wide, composed chiefly of gossan, quartz, prian, and peach, thickly impregnated with native copper. Altogether it is a lode of great promise—one that well deserves being explored, and I believe it will be found to contain rich deposits of both copper and tin ores. North of the present driving in the 45, a lode has been sunk on about 14 fathoms. I was able to examine it to the depth of 7 fms., where it is about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and peach, spotted with mundic and copper ore. So far as this lode is laid open, I consider its character such as deserves an effectual trial being given to it. It is more than likely that this is a continuation of one of the productive lodes now being worked on in the adjoining mines (Par Consols). Within the limits of the sett, which is extensive, there are no doubt many valuable lodes not yet opened, but the indications of those you have are quite sufficient to justify your developing the mine to a much greater depth, and I would recommend your sinking the sump as quickly as possible 30 fms. deeper, before you again cross-cut to the lodes. The statum is a soft light killas, in which I consider you will be able to sink full 3 fms. per month." It is intended to propose shortly to reduce the number of shares in this mine to 5000, by giving one for every five now held, and placing the company under the Cost-book System in the usual way.

Alfred Consols.—The shares in this mine are subject to frequent and great fluctuations. In January, 1855, they were 17½l., from which they gradually receded until May, when they were as low as 9¾l. From this they rose to 21l. in the second week of July, fell to 11½l. in the middle of August, fluctuated between this and 14l. till the second week of November, when they suddenly rose to 22l., and are now about 17l. The rise in November was owing to an improvement in the 80, the lode being then valued at 150l. per fm. The amount of dividends paid during the year has been 23s. per share. The amount divided in 1855 is 11,018l. less than the amount in 1854. No dividend was paid at the meeting in October, owing to the expense of erecting a new 80-in. steam-engine. A larger amount will probably be divided in 1856. The dividends paid have been 71,168l., or 13l. 18s. per share.

Bedford United Mines.—In August a dividend of 7s. per share, and in November 8s. per share were paid, making (with the dividends paid in the first six months of the year) for the year 1855, 29s. per share, or a total sum of 5800l. The amount divided in 1854 was 5400l. The whole amount divided has now been 33,500l., or 8l. 7s. 6d. per share.

Bryntail Lead (Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire).—Since Nov., 1852, 112 tons of lead ore have been sold, at the rate of 12l. 10s. per ton, the greater part of which have been raised from a new lode, and quite distinct from Bryntail lode, discovered under a large deposit of barytes. On this lode a shaft has been sunk 10 fms., and a level driven on the course of the lode for upwards of 54 fms., the last 20 fms. of which has been through a continuous course of ore, worth on an average 20l. per fm. The end is now being driven into a hill that will give upwards of 20 fms. of backs. There is machinery on the mine sufficient for present purposes, and a good stream of water running through the sett.

Carvannal Copper (Gwennap, Cornwall).—The sett is bounded on the east by Wheal Brewer, and is on the south lode of Wheal Comford, and north lode of Tresavean. There are no mines adjoining on the north, south, or west. The depth is 118 fms. below the adit (35 fms.) The lodes of this mine are parallel to those of Penstruthal, and the principal object in view is to drive the levels west to intersect them at the cross-course, around which large returns were made in that mine. It is considered a good speculation. During the year, 468 tons of copper ore have been sold, for 3367l. 18s. 6d. The two-monthly sale in December was 117 tons, for 1023l. 8s., being more than the sales of the previous four months.

Collacombe Copper (Lamerton, Devon).—There have been sold 218 tons of copper ore, realising 1573l., or rather more than 7l. per ton. An adit level has been driven 150 fms., and a shaft sunk 62 fms. In the 50 west, the lode is worth 30l. per fm., and in the stopes in the back of this level 40l. to 50l. per fm. It is expected that the next sampling, which is about to take place, will be about 180 tons. A cross-cut is now being driven to cut the lode at the 62. The prospects are exceedingly good, and from all appearance it is likely soon to be in the Dividend List.

Great Wheal Vor.—The present company have sold 38,381l. worth of tin; the quantity raised in November (1855), realised 3016l. 19s. 10d. There are numerous side lodes, few of which have been touched. "Metal" side lode, the workings on which are only 70 fms. deep, yielded a profit of 750l. in November, and the other side lodes are likely to be very profitable. Drained by the machinery now in operation on the deep parts of the mine, they can be cheaply worked by driving cross-cuts along the cross lodes. Every day adds to the discoveries of tin in opening the main and other lodes of these mines. There is an immense accumulation of old leavings, filling a valley for above half a mile long, the re-working of which, in the last 18 months, yielded a profit of 6060l., and of which only a small portion is exhausted. At the general meeting of shareholders held on Dec. 19, 1855, it was expected that at the half-yearly meeting to be held in June, 1856, a dividend for the year will be paid.

Hingston Down.—The dividends paid this year have been 6s. in January, 6s. in March, 4s. in May, 4s. in July, 5s. in September, and 2s. 6d. in November. The whole sum divided is now 7500l. Owing to the hardness of the ground, and the consequent slowness and expensiveness of the operations, the mine is not looking so well, but it is believed it will ultimately become as productive and profitable as before. On Nov. 22 the estimated value of ore ground standing in the mine was 20,240l.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Feb. 1, 1856.

	£. s. d.
COPPER.	
Sheathing and bolts ..p. lb.	0 1 2
Bottoms ,,	0 1 3
Old (Exchange) ,,	0 1 0½
Best selected ....p. ton	129 0 0
Tough cake ,,	126 0 0
Tile ,,	126 0 0
South American ,,	112 10 0
IRON.	per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London	9 10 0–9 15 0
Ditto, to arrive	9 0 0–9 5 0
Nail rods	10 0 0–10 10 0
,, Stafford. in London	10 10 0–11 0 0
Bars ditto	9 10 0–11 0 0
Hoops ditto	10 0 0–12 0 0
Sheets, single	11 0 0–13 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0–5 0 0
Refined metal, ditto	— – —
Bars, common, ditto	8 5 0– —
Ditto, railway, ditto	7 17 6–8 0 0
ditto, Swed. in Lon.	14 0 0–17 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	3 19 0–4 0 0
LEAD.	
English Pig	25 10 0–26 0 0
Ditto sheet	26 10 0–27 0 0
Ditto red lead	26 10 0–27 10 0
Ditto white	27 10 0–30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	27 10 0–28 0 0
Spanish, in bond	24 10 0–25 0 0
American	none.
FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs	19 0 0–22 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	21 0 0– —
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0
Brass (sheets) ......p. lb.	12½d.
Wire	11¾d.

QUICKSILVER ....p. lb.	1s 9d–1s 9½d.
SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	23 12 6–23 15 0
To arrive	24 0 0– —
ZINC.	
In sheets	31 0 0– —
TIN.	
English, blocks	129 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	130 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined	135 0 0– —
Banca	131 0 0–133 0 0
Straits	129 0 0–130 0 0
TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 16 6–1 17 0
IX Ditto 1st quality ,,	2 2 6–2 3 0
IC Ditto 2d quality ,,	1 14 6– —
IX Ditto 2d quality ,,	2 0 0– —
IC Coke ,,	1 11 0– —
IX Ditto ,,	1 17 0– —
Canada plates......p. ton	— –14 10 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing ...p. lb.	11½d 1s
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p.cwt.	2 3 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0–9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs, Glasg.	— –5 5 0
Ditto Wales	4 0 0–4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— –7 0 0
MANGANESE.†	
Ground ....p. ton	6 5 0–6 15 0
Giessen Lump ,,	4 5 0– —
Nassau ditto ,,	3 15 0–4 0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

† Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Giessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—The improved feeling that was likely to predominate, in consequence of the more pacific aspect of things relating to the present war, has been in a measure counteracted by the perverse tone adopted by the Government of the United States; not that anything serious is contemplated, but it tends to keep our market in an uneasy state, and unsettles prices.

COPPER.—This metal has been unaffected in price, and also demand. There is a good business doing in the New York Market, and manufactured sheathing is quoted at 34 cents; rolling qualities, however, are not so active; there is a fair enquiry for yellow metal, and our last quotations are at 26 cents, six months. The ores sold at Swansea on Tuesday, amounted to 1003 tons. No sale is reported for the 12th inst.

IRON.—English bars continue in excellent demand; a large quantity has been sold at 9*l.* for early deliveries in London, and one or two contracts have been passed 2s. 6d. per ton lower, to clear off accumulated stocks. We scarcely think now that ironmasters will succeed in obtaining more than 9*l.*, f.o.b. in London, unless a very active enquiry takes place; but, for the present, there is not likely to be more than a steady business doing at firm prices. Staffordshire qualities have maintained their value, but orders have not been so plentiful as might be desired. Scotch pigs, after declining 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ton, on account of the decrease in the shipments, compared with the same period of last year, have again rallied, and our reports from Glasgow state that a buyer was in the market yesterday at 77s., which price was taken up by sellers here, and generally quoted as the nominal figure. To-day, the market is very flat, and not above 76s. 6d., cash, mixed numbers, g.m.b., free on board, could be quoted on 'Change. Our correspondent from Glasgow states that there has not been much business done in Scotch pig-iron during the week. The effect produced by the acceptance of the Austrian proposals by the Czar soon died away, and prices declined from 79s. to 75s. 6d. A gradual rally has since taken place, and to-day mixed numbers may be called, for warrants, nominally 77s. 6d. The demand seems entirely speculative, as there is little doing for shipment, and the local consumption has of late materially lessened. The surplus stock of g.m.b. iron is, however, finding its way into store. No. 1, g.m.b., 77s. 6d.; No. 3, 75s.; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 80s., cash.

LEAD.—One or two parcels of pig have been offered in our market at a slight reduction in value, and found buyers at 24*l.* 10s. for immediate payment. The market generally is firm, but there is not much doing for exportation.

SPELTER.—A few lots being bought up, the market improved, but there were holders on 'Change to-day, who would not have refused 23*l.* 12s. 6d. to 23*l.* 15s. The stock just announced is comparatively small, not exceeding 3858 tons. Should this weather hold, we are not likely to get any addition; and as soon as some second-hand lots are taken off the market, nothing can interfere with prices going up, and that very shortly.

TIN continues as last quoted. Banca, there are still sellers at 131*l.*; and Straits at 130*l.*, fine quality.

TIN-PLATES are in good request, and certainly have a greater tendency to advance than to recede. The stock in New York is exceedingly light—in fact, they have almost run out of stock altogether. Makers are very busy with orders taken at the low rates.

MANGANESE.—Although purchases in Nassau lump are stated to have been effected as low as 70s., it is only needy holders who will sell at that price. We may report the market generally to be firm at our quotations.

GLASGOW, JAN. 31.—There has been little movement in our pig-iron market since last report. On Monday, transactions took place at 75s. 9d., from which an advance of 1s. per ton has been established, owing to the shipments being better than was expected. The makers are again pretty free sellers, both for present and future delivery. Iron for shipment is quoted—No. 1, Gartsherrie, 78s. 6d. per ton; No. 1, g.m.b., 77s. 6d.; mixed numbers, g.m.b., 76s. 6d. Shipments for the week ending Jan. 26: —Foreign, 2697 tons; coastwise, 4533 tons = 7230 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were—Foreign, 3505 tons; coastwise, 6877 = 10,382 tons.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 31.—Our metal market during the past week has presented no new feature of importance, prices having been well supported for all descriptions. Scotch Pig-iron has been more in demand, if anything, and prices are someweat higher, the closing quotation of to-day being 77s. per ton for mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in Glasgow. The shipments for the week are 7230 tons, against 10,382 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 3152 tons. Manufactured Iron is more enquired for, and prices are, for the most part, well maintained. Underselling to a moderate extent is reported, but the good brands of iron cannot be obtained under our quotations, and in some instances makers are indifferent as to selling. The accounts received to-day from New York by the *Atlantic* are much more favourable, the market having improved steadily for pig and manufactured Iron; a fair amount of orders has been received, and a good business with the United States is certain. Tin-plates are again firmer, and some manufacturers who were willing to enter orders now refuse to do so, unless at an advance of 6d. per box. A further rise in Tin has been hinted at as possible. Copper maintains its price, and the demand continues considerable. Lead is also well enquired for, and prices are unchanged. In Spelter and other metals we have nothing to report. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8*l.* 15s. per ton. —Tin: Common block, 129s. per cwt.; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 135s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 35s. to 36s. per box; coke, IC, 30s. to 31s.—Lead: Sheet, 26*l.* per ton; pig, 25*l.*—Spelter (cake), 24*l.* 10s. per ton.—Zinc (sheet), 31*l.* per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126*l.* per ton; best selected ditto, 129*l.* per ton.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19*l.* to 19*l.* 10s. per ton; fagot, 20*l.* 10s. to 21*l.* per ton.

MINES.—Without any exciting novelty in the way of discovery, or any marked improvement in any mine, the share market has been dull, and transactions limited to one or two favourite concerns, the chief of which has been North Basset, and in this mine large purchases have been made, and the price advanced to 43, 43½. The large shares, such as Basset, Buller, and South Frances, have been inactive, with a preponderance of sellers. Botallacks have been more dealt in, at 240. Rosewarne, 125 to 130; the lode in the 22 fm. level, 20 fms. west of new engine-shaft, is worth 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fm.; the winze sinking from the 12, 30*l.*; this is going towards West Rosewarne, the adjoining mine, where efficient machinery has been purchased, and the works will soon be in active operation, with a good working capital; shares have been done at 4*l.* Grambler and St. Aubyn, 110 to 115; the sump shaft on the north lode is 36 fms. deep below the adit, or 60 fms. from surface, and a cross-cut extending to intersect two lodes, before it reaches Williams's lode, upon which the adit is being driven; the 12 fm. level below adit, on Williams's lode, is worth 30*l.* per fm.; the 24 fm. level, 20*l.* per fm.; the 12 fathom level end is 30 fms. behind the adit end, and the 24 fm. level 12 fms. behind the 12. South Tamars have been more in request than for some time past, and purchases made at 6¼ to 6½; East Rose, 69 to 72; Alfred Consols took a sudden start, but the rise was not maintained, and they have closed at 16 to 16½. At Great Alfred meeting, held on Tuesday, the resolution of the previous meeting, held in Cornwall, making a call of 10*l.* per share, was not confirmed, but the shares were subdivided into 5120ths, and a call of 8s. per share made. At East Basset meeting, a call of 5*l.* per share was made; the shaft is down 8½ fms. below the 60, and sinking at 50*l.* per fm., but the ground shows symptoms of improving; the 60 cross-cut has been driven south 36 fms., and has 10 fms. further to reach the Copper Hill lode. Stray Park is not to stop, and a call of 1*l.* 10s. 6d. per share has been made. At Grenville, a call of 3s. per share has been made; the report of the progress of the mine during the last two months is very satisfactory, and in six weeks time the lode will be seen in the 30 fm. level, at Newtown, under the ore ground met with in the 18; before this, however, two other lodes may be met with. At Gernick, a great improvement has taken place in the ore ground, which is lengthening in depth, and in the bottom of the deepest level the lode is worth 40*l.* per fm.; the shaft is down 8 fms. towards another level; the shares, of which there are only 128, have been in great request. South Frances, 365 to 370; Basset, 400 to 410; Tincroft in demand, at 5 to 5½; Tamar Consols, 3 to 3¼; South Tolgus, 145 to 150; Treleigh Consols, 20s.; Wheal Edward, 4½; Sortridge Consols, 4½ to 4¾. At the Vale of Towy meeting, the profit on the three months' working was 1101*l.* 8s. 6d., and a dividend of 1000*l.*, or 1s. per share, was declared. Carvath United promises to be one of the best mines in the neighbourhood of St. Austell; shares are now 6½. Sortridge Consols has declared its first dividend, of 2s. 6d. per share, or 1500*l.*

During January, the following Dividends were declared:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Cobre	£5 0 0	£60,000 0 0
Mining Company of Ireland	0 14 0	14,000 0 0
Devon Great Consols	9 0 0	9,216 0 0
Wheal Buller	20 0 0	5,120 0 0
South Wheal Frances	10 0 0	4,960 0 0
West Basset	0 12 6	3,750 0 0
South Caradon	8 0 0	2,048 0 0
Sortridge Consols	0 2 6	1,500 0 0
Laxey (Isle of Man)	50 0 0	1,000 0 0
Vale of Towy	0 1 0	1,000 0 0
West Providence	0 15 0	768 0 0
Hingston Down	0 2 0	600 0 0
Condurrow	2 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Fortescue	0 1 6	375 0 0
Brynford Hall	3 0 0	300 0 0
Total		£105,149 0 0

The Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.—Boiling Well, 16¾ to 17⅛; East Wrey, 7s. 6d.; East Rose, 70 to 72; Fort Bowen, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Gonamena, 27 to 27⅛; Lady Bertha, 23s. to 24s. 6d.; North Busy, 7¾; North Basset, 41½, 42, 42½, 42; Pendeen, 20s.; Rosewarne United, 122½ to 125; South Caradon, 300 to 310; South Tamar, 6½, 6⅜, 6⅛; Sortridge Consols, 4⅛ to 4⅜; St. Day United, 36s.; Tamar Consols, 3 to 3¼; Tincroft, 4⅜, 4¾, 4⅝, 4½, 4⅜; West Stray Park, 10 to 10⅛; Wheal Margaret, 140; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10 to 10⅛; Wheal Reeth, 17½.

MONDAY.—Botallack, 240; Boiling Well, 15 to 16; East Rose, 70 to 72; Fort Bowen, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Hawkmoor, 12s. 6d., 14s., 15s., 16s.; Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d. to 23s.; North Basset, 42¼ to 42⅜; Pedn-an-drea, 2⅛, 2¼, 2 5-16; Rosewarne United, 124, 127½, 120, 122½; South Tamar, 6¼ to 6⅛; Stray Park, 2½; Sortridge Consols, 4¼, 4¾, 4 7-16, 4 9-16, 4¼, 4⅜; Tincroft, 4⅜ to 4⅞; Vale of Towy, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; Wheal Trelawny, 27.

TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16 to 16⅛; Botallack, 240; East Caradon, 22s. 6d.; Gernick, 85; Hawkmoor, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; North Basset, 42 to 42⅛; Pedn an-drea, 2⅛ to 2⅜; Pendeen, 20s.; South Caradon, 310; South Condurrow, 15s.; Trehane, 4¾; West Basset, 35 to 36; West Frances, 30 to 30½.

WEDNESDAY.—East Buller, 6½ to 6¾; East Rose, 68 to 69; East Russell, 25s. to 30s.; Great Alfred, 3 (per 5120th), 3¼; Hawkmoor, 15s.; Hayle Consols, ⅛ to ⅜; Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; Mold, 20 to 20½; North Basset, 42, 42½, 42¾, 42½, 43; Pedn-an-drea, 2⅜; Rosewarne United, 122½, 125, 127½; South Caradon, 300 to 305; Tincroft, 4⅝; West Stray Park, 8¾; West Frances, 29½ to 30; Wheal Edward, 4¼, 4½; Wh. Zion, 11s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; Worthing Mining Company, ⅛, 3s.

THURSDAY.—Callington, 2¼ to 2½; East Rose, 72, 68, 70; Hayle Consols, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 21s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; North Basset, 41¾, 42⅛, 43, 42¾, 43¼, 42¾, 43⅜; Pendeen, 20s., 19s. 6d., 20s. 6d.; Rosewarne United, 126, 127½, 130; Rorrington, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; Stray Park, 3, 3¼, 4¼, 3¾, 3⅜, 3, 3¼, 4; Sortridge Consols, 4⅜, 4⅜; Tamar Consols, 3 to 3⅛; Tincroft, 4¾ to 5; Vale of Towy, 24s. to 26s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10; Wheal Edward, 4¼ to 4½; Worthing Mining Company, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.

FRIDAY.—Cupid, 10; Devon Buller, 2⅛, 2⅜, 2½; East Rose, 72; East Frongoch, 12s.; Gernick, 85; Great Alfred, 2¾, 3, 3¼; Gonamena, 30; Great Sortride, 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 4s., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d.; Lady Bertha, 22s. to 23s. 6d.; North Basset, 42½, 43, 43¼; North Crofty, 12; Pedn-an-drea, 2¼, 2⅜, 2⅛, 2¾; Rosewarne, 130, 128, 130; South Caradon, 305, ex div.; South Tolgus, 150; South Condurrow, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Tincroft, 5 to 5⅛; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10 to 11; Wheal Edward, 4⅜, 4⅝, 4½, 4¾; Pollard, ⅝; Wheal Zion, 10s.; Worthing, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.

The Mining Subscription Rooms Official List of transactions:—

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.—Wheal Zion, 11s. to 12s. 6d.; Tincroft, 4⅝ to 4¾; Sortridge Consols, 4½ to 4¾; North Robert, 35½ to 36½; South Tamar, 6 to 6½; Eort Bowen, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Great Sortridge, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; Trewetha, 2¾; Rosewarne United, 127½ to 130; Hawkmoor, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Carvannall, 9¾ to 10; North Buller, 6½ to 7; Pedn-an-drea, 2¼ to 2⅜; Alfred Consols, 18 to 19; West Stray Park, 8½ to 9½; Molland, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.

MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16¼ to 16½; Trewetha, 2¾ to 3¼; Fort Bowen, 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d.; Sortridge Consols, 4½ to 4⅝; South Tamar, 6½, 6¾, 6½; North Robert, 35 to 36½; Ivybridge, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Hawkmoor, ¾, ⅞, 1; North Buller, 6¾, 7¼, 7¾, 7½; Pedn-an-drea, 2¼ to 2⅜; Rosewarne, 122½ to 123½; Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; West Stray Park, 9 to 10; South Tolgus, 145; North Basset, 42 to 42½; East Frongoch, 15s.; Nanteos and Penrhiw, 15s.; Wheal Guskus, ¾ to ⅞; Rosewarne Consols, 1¼ to 1⅜; Oola, ⅝ to ¾; Wheal Uny, 6½ to 7; South Condurrow, ½ to ⅝.

TUESDAY.—Fort Bowen, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Hawkmoor, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Sortridge Consols, 4⅜ to 4½; North Buller, 7 to 7½; Pedn-an-drea, 2¼ to 2⅜; Wheal Guskus, ¾ to ⅞; Rosewarne Consols, 1¼ to 1⅜; Oola, ⅝ to ¾; South Caradon, ½ to ⅝; West Stray Park, 9 to 10.

WEDNESDAY.—Trewetha, 3 to 3⅛; West Caradon, 130 to 132½; South Caradon, 300; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 115; Trehane, 4½; Lady Bertha, 23s.; South Tamar, 6½; Rosewarne United, 120, 121½, 122; Tincroft, 4⅜; Tamar Consols, 2¾ to 2⅞; South Tolgus, 145 to 150; Carvath, 5¾ to 6; Gilmar, 10; Molland, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Wheal Zion, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; Wheal Guskus, ¾ to ⅞; Hawkmoor, 16s. 3d. to ⅞.

THURSDAY.—Boiling Well, 16s. to 18s.; Kelly Bray, 2¼ to 2½; Worthing Mining Company, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; Rosewarne United, 121 to 122½; Nanteos and Penrhiw, 1; North Basset, 43½; Vale of Towy, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; Gilmar, 10; Pedn-an-drea, 2¼, 2⅜; Sortridge Consols, 4⅜, 4½; Fort Bowen, 3s. 9d., 4s.; Molland, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.

FRIDAY.—Trewetha, 3⅛; Buller and Basset United, 3¾; Carnewas, 15s.; Great Hewas, 4s. 6d.; Molland, 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d.; South Crinnis, 320; Sortridge Consols, 4¼, ⅛, ⅜, with div.; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. 6d., 6s.; Fort Bowen, 3s. 9d., 4s.; Worthing, 2s., 2s. 3d.; Rosewarne Consols, 1¼, ⅜; Wheal Zion, 10s., 12s. 6d.; Oola, 10s., 12s. 6d.; Hawkmoor, 15s., 17s. 6d.; North Buller, 7, ⅛; Pend-an-drea, 2 3-16, ¼, ⅜, East Wheal Wrey, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.—South Tolgus, 146½, 147½, 150; Botallack, 235; Rosewarne, 122½; Alfred Consols, 16¾, 17, 17½; Tincroft, 4¾; St. Day United, 36s.; Vale of Towy, 24s.; South Tamar, 6⅜; St. John del Rey, 28¼.

MONDAY.—Rosewarne, 122½; North Wheal Basset, 42; Par Consols, 19; West Stray Park, 9¼; Sortridge Consols, 4⅜ 4 7-16; Fort Bowen, 3s. 9d. to 4s.

TUESDAY.—East Wheal Rose, 69 to 70; East Tolgus, 30 to 31; Tincroft, 4¾; Pendeen, 20s.

WEDNESDAY.—East Wheal Rose, 70 to 71; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 107½; Sortridge Consols, 4⅜; Lady Bertha, 23s.

THURSDAY.—Rosewarne, 123¾ to 122½; Tincroft, 5 to 4⅞.

FRIDAY.—Pedn-an-drea, 2⅜, 2¼, 2⅛; Tincroft, 4⅞, 5, 5⅛; Wheal Cupid, 11½; Sortridge, 4⅛, 4¼, 4⅜.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.—In London, 6113 bars iron from Sweden, and 450 slabs tin from Holland.

MONDAY.—In London, 67 tons copper from Calcutta, 8115 bars iron from Sweden, 500 slabs tin from Holland.

TUESDAY.—In London, 8115 bars iron from Sweden, 89 tons of copper from Calcutta. At Hull, 12,227 bars iron from Sweden.

WEDNESDAY.—At Southampton, 551 pigs lead from Spain.

THURSDAY.—At Liverpool, 382 bags tin ore for the Port Phillip Mining Company, and 3120 bags copper ore from Melbourne.

FRIDAY.—In London, 12 tons pig-iron from China, 499 bars iron from Sweden, 813 slabs tin from Singapore, 75 packages zinc from Rotterdam.

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 5273 tons of ore were sold, realising 34,363*l.* 4s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average price, 6*l.* 10s. 6d.; average produce, 6¾; average standard, 137*l.* 15s.; quantity of fine copper, 354 tons 15 cwts. The next sale will take place at Redruth, on Thursday, when 4924 tons will be submitted for sale. There will be no sale on the 14th inst.

At the Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, the Cobre ores, 852 tons, realised 12,944*l.* 2s. 6d.; the Ballyvirgin, 65 tons, 782*l.* 8s. 6d.; Lilly Slag, 64 tons (3⅜ prod.), 188*l.* 16s.; and the Molland, 22 tons, 162*l.* 16s.

At Swansea, the latest arrivals are:—From Caldera 424 tons of copper regulus, 168 bags ditto, 850 tons of copper ore, 203 bags ditto, 940 bars of copper, and 200 tons of silver ore.

The next Ticketing at Liverpool, on the 11th inst., will comprise 400 tons of copper ore, in five lots of 80 tons each.

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 935*l.* 12s.; copper ores sold, October, 3456*l.* 12s. 9d.; November, 3313*l.* 10s. 11d.; West Caradon Mine, for ores taken in error, 541*l.* 0s. 6d.; income tax received, 65*l.* 15s. 8d. = 8312*l.* 11s. 10d.—Mine cost, Sept. (lord's dues, 182*l.* 19s.), 2636*l.* 14s.; Oct. (lord's dues, 205*l.* 2s. 1), 2665*l.* 2s. 7d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3010*l.* 15s. 3d. A dividend of 2048*l.* (8*l.* per share) was declared, leaving to next account, 962*l.* 15s. 3d. The nett profit on the two months' working was 2075*l.* 3s. 3d. Capt. Peter Clymo, jun., reported that the mine was still looking well, and he had every reason to calculate on keeping up the returns.

The Holyford Mining Company accounts, from Nov. to Dec., show—Balance last audit, 1063*l.* 12s. 3d.; sales of ore (less royalty), 62*l.* 8s. 2d.; halvans, 12*l.* 8s. 2d. = 2412*l.* 6s. 4d.—By dividend of 2s. 6d., 250*l.*; Costs, Nov., 567*l.* 14s. 2d.; Dec., 632*l.* 3s. 11d.: leaving balance of 962*l.* 8s. 3d.; from this the costs for January, about 580*l.*, are to be deducted, and the balance will be required to meet deficiency in the returns for the past three months, during which the quantity of ore raised has been smaller than usual, while the dressing of burrows ore being suspended in the winter months, no assistance has been derived from that source. The decline in the price of ores also operates to reduce the returns. The supply of coal is estimated to last to end of March. Capt. J. Pascoe's two-monthly report is among the British Mines.

At the Sortridge Consols Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 3000*l.* 13s. 3d.; copper ores sold, 4947*l.* 6s. 5d.; discount on merchants' bills, 40*l.* 13s. 1d. = 7988*l.* 12s. 9d. —Mine cost, three months, 3473*l.* 15s. 5d.; royalties, 318*l.* 19s. 5d.; law expenses, 31*l.* 10s.; machinery, 926*l.* 5s.; petty disbursements, 8*l.* 2s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 3230*l.* 0s. 2d. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 554*l.* 19s.; lead ore sold, November, 1168*l.* 5s. 3d.; December, 1080*l.* 6s. 9d.; January, 1228*l.* 11s. 6d. = 4032*l.* 2s. 6d.—Mine cost, September, 452*l.* 12s. 3d.; October, 421*l.* 6s.; November, 496*l.* 2s. 4d.; royalties, 280*l.* 12s. 6d.; income tax, 19*l.* 4s. 4d.; discounts, &c., 43*l.* 0s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 662*l.* 16s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1656*l.* 7s. 6d. A dividend of 1s. per share was declared, which, after payment, left 656*l.* 7s. 6d. to the credit of next account. Captains J. Thomas, T. Harvey, and S. Harper reported that they had six men driving from Bonville's shaft east on the cross-lode; they calculate they have about 7 fms. more to drive to cut the Derrick lode; this lode has never been cut into under the adit, and it is a fine looking one in that level. They have 14 pitches working, by 44 men, at tributes varying from 30s. to 80s. per ton of lead. They calculate, from present appearances, to keep up the sampling, and hope to be able to increase the same ere long.

At the Stray Park and Camborne Vean Mine meeting, it was resolved that the balance of 1524*l.* 17s. 8d., standing against the adventurers to end of October last, be divided *pro rata*, and collected by the purser within 14 days, being equal to a call of 1*l.* 10s. 6d. per share: 80 shares were relinquished, and the mine will henceforth consist of 920 shares.

At South Wheal Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 207*l.* 7s. 4d.; ores sold, 754*l.* 13s. 1d.; calls received, 552*l.* 10s. = 1514*l.* 10s. 5d.—Mine cost, October and November, 812*l.* 0s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 152*l.* 9s. 11d.; interest and commission, 18*l.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 531*l.* 19s. 7d. From this amount, however, must be deducted calls in arrear, 143*l.* 10s. The purser having reported that he had made two applications for the same, it was resolved that he be instructed to obtain the several amounts immediately. The agent's report was of a very favourable character.

At the Nether Hearth Mine meeting, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 480*l.* 15s. 7d.; ore sold, Nov. 24, 325*l.* 1s.; ditto, Dec. 31, 231*l.* 18s. 3d. = 1037*l.* 14s. 10d.—Dividend of 1s. per share, paid Oct. 23, 320*l.*; mine cost, including salary, charges, &c., from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 357*l.* 9s. 8d.; royalty to Dec. 31, 224*l.* 16s.: leaving cash balance, 135*l.* 9s. 2d. The liabilities against the mine amount to 169*l.* 5s. 8d., and the value of the ore dressed, broken, and partly delivered is 527*l.*, showing a total balance to the credit of the mine of 493*l.* 3s. 6d. A report by the foreman was read to the meeting, and ordered to be printed and sent to each shareholder, also a copy of the balance-sheet and resolutions. The erection of wheel and crusher was determined upon. Every resolution was passed unanimously, and the meeting appeared much pleased at the prospects now held out. —Mr. D. G. Goatley was appointed the town agent.

At the Welsh Potosi Mine meeting, the accounts showed a balance at the bankers' of 24*l.* 17s. 6d. It was resolved that, to enable the directors to erect a steam-engine, &c., they be empowered to raise a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.*, and that they be authorised to take the necessary steps for bringing the company within the provisions of the "Limited Liability Act." Col. Dickson, Dr. Spurgin, and Messrs. Gibbs, Lofthouse, Williams, and Wilkinson were elected directors for the ensuing half-year, and the thanks of the meeting given to the directors and managing director, for their past services. A detailed report will be found in another column.

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Jan. 22, the accounts showed—Labour cost, August and September, 1191*l.* 18s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 496*l.* 13s. 2d. = 1688*l.* 11s. 10d.—By sale of black tin (less lord's dues, 1-40th), 1494*l.* 6s. 10d.; carriage, 10*l.* 9s. 7d.; arsenic, 34*l.*; materials, 4*l.* 13s. 3d.: showing loss, 145*l.* 2s. 2d.; to which add balance last account, 606*l.* 12s. 9d., shows an amount against adventurers, 751*l.* 14s. 11d. The debtor and creditor account shows a balance due by the adventurers to Mr. R. R. Michell of 1240*l.* 19s. 9d. The agents reported that the boundary engine-shaft was sunk to the 113 fm. level. In the 103 the branch was worth 6*l.* per fm.; the stope in the back, 9*l.*; in back of the 93, east of Allen's, 7*l.*; in back of the 73 east, 10*l.*; and in the 58, 6*l.* per fm. The prospects for tin were stated to be much the same as for some time past, and they expected to raise 100 tons of copper in the next two months, the last sampling having been 73 tons.

At Ivybridge Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Amount received as per balance-sheet to the 20th July, 10,403*l.* 12s.; ore sold, 2980*l.* 19s. 4d. = 13,384*l.* 11s. 4d.; expenditure as per balance-sheet to the 20th July, 7825*l.* 15s. 10d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., since, 4620*l.* 14s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 938*l.* 1s. Several of the principal shareholders of London were present, and inspected a splendid new steam-engine, manufactured by the Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., and erected by Mr. Matthews, being after the model of the Hingston Down engine, made by the same firm. This engine has a 50-in. cylinder, 10-ft. stroke, and equal beam, combining all the modern improvements. Capt. J. Clemo, H. James, and Mr. Adam Murray, reported on the mine; they state—"Since our last general meeting, and before we had an opportunity of getting down to the lowest level mentioned, we have made every endeavour to sink the new engine-shaft. It is now communicated to the 48, and the pumps are fixed to that level. The bottom lift has been put in during the last few days. The shoot of ore mentioned as cut in the 43, 48, and 58, has been stoped away for 100 fms., and has turned out 205 tons of dressed silver-lead ore, which has realised about 3300*l.*, making each fathom worth about 33*l.* Besides this, there still exists a reserve of about 30 fms. in the back of the 58, which is still under process of stoping. We may reasonably expect that the portion of the shoot remaining above the 68, and computed at only 90 fms., would produce us, before the expiration of the next three months, 1700*l.* We estimate our cost for this period will not exceed 1200*l.*, as our heavy and expensive work is finished."

At Great Polgooth Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 2502*l.* 10*l.* 1d., and the profit on the three months' working was 15*l.* 12s. 2d. Favourable reports were read from the committee, and from Capts. Puckey, Hancock, and Dunstan. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman, committee, secretary, and other officers.

At Lydford Consols general meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance of 53*l.* 3s. 3d. cash in hand, and an estimated balance of 360*l.* 6s. 10d., required before next meeting, to meet which a call of 2s. per share was made. There were 250 shares forfeited for arrears of calls made previous to May 18, 1855, and the committee were authorised to dispose of all the forfeited shares. All the other defaulters were ordered to be proceeded against in the Stannary Court, due notice of the same being first given. The report from Capt. Joseph Richards (a copy of which will be found in another column) was exceedingly favourable. Capt. Richards (who is a brother of the manager of the Devon Great Consols, and a practical man of very superior abilities) states that the prospects are such as to justify him in recommending the most spirited prosecution; "Believing," he remarks, "that such a course cannot fail to amply reward you in the realisation of large courses of lead ore, of the existence of which, at a deeper point, I have not the slightest doubt." He believes the desired object will be reached early in April next

At Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, at Exeter, on Tuesday (Mr. S. S. Bastard in the chair), the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed a balance of 549*l.* 12s. 11d. against adventurers. Also an account of estimated receipts and payments before the meeting to be held in March next, showing a balance of payments over receipts of 691*l.* 17s. 11d., and an account of outstanding liabilities amounting to 38*l.* 6s. 6d., were laid before the meeting, and passed. Capt. Neill reported that there were about the same number of hands employed as at the last meeting. On Monday, they sampled 72 tons of ore. The estimated cost for the two months will be 280*l.* per month; and the value of the plant and materials at the mines was 3200*l.* A call of 10s. per share was made; and Mr. Thomas U. Salter elected a director, in place of Mr. Templeton, who retired.

At Great Work Mine meeting, on Jan. 24, Messrs. Sandys, Vivian, and Co., Harvey and Co., the Gweek Company, F. Hill, J. Kendall, R. Dalton, T. H. Edwards, and the purser, were appointed a committee to carry on the mine, and to make such alterations as they shall think proper. The report of Messrs. Teague, Thomas, and Bryant, having been read, the committee were authorised to carry out such of their recommendations as they may think proper; but, in consequence of the improved state of the mine, it was not considered necessary at present to raise additional capital. The purser's salary was fixed at 5 guineas per month; Capt. Blight, 10 guineas; Mr. Roberts, 5 guineas; and the services of Capt. John Blight dispensed with. Capt. J. Medlyn was appointed resident agent, at 8 guineas per month. The expenditure of the mine, including counting-house expenses, was ordered to be reduced as much as possible; and a report of the mine, with a statement of accounts, to be furnished by the agents at each quarterly meeting.

At the Crow Hill Mine meeting, on Wednesday, Mr. W. C. Foulkes (the secretary) read Capt. Puckey's report [inserted among British Mines]. The accounts showed a balance in favour of mine of 128*l.* 9s. 2d., and the following resolutions were passed:—"That the number of shares be restored to their original complement of 6400, and that the certificates be issued to the holders of the present 2600 shares in proportion to their several holdings, so as to make up the total number of 6400, according to the original constitution of the mine." Also: "That the committee be empowed to make a call on April 2; and should they think fit so to do, such call not to exceed 1s. per share, on 6400 shares." [Since the meeting on Wednesday, the lode at Crow Hill, in the eastern end, has improved, and carries a leader of lead 2 inches wide—saving work.]

At Great Wheal Alfred meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thomas Field in the chair), the accounts showed balance against adventurers 1316*l.* 16s. A call of 8s. per share was made. Resolutions were passed that the shares in future consist of 5120 instead of 1024; and that Capt. Thomas Richards, the manager, having tendered his resignation of the management of the mine, it be accepted, and that the best thanks of the shareholders be given him, with a present of 20*l.* for his able services during the period of his having held the office of managing agent be confirmed; and that the purser be requested to advertise in the *Mining Journal* and Cornish papers for a managing agent. Messrs. T. Painter, J. T. Neate, A. Beattie, W. D. Cumberledge, and T. Field were appointed a finance committee, and Mr. T. Field, jun., secretary. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman, and Mr. H. Noell, the purser. The report of the captains will be found in the usual column.

At the Duke of Cornwall Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 3*l.* 5s. 6d.—Mine cost for Nov., 650*l.* 19s. 3d.; Dec., 733*l.* 11s. 3d. = 1387*l.* 16s. A call of 2*l.* per share was made.

At the Gwydyr Park Consols meeting, on Jan. 26, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 74*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* A call of 6*d.* per share was made.

At Hayle Consols meeting, held at Hayle, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance of 13*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* against the mine, and a call of 1*s.* per share was made. It was determined to sink a shaft east of the present workings, to take the great lode at about 10 fms. from surface; at about that depth, from the present very promising appearance of the lode, copper ore may be expected. Several agents present expressed a very high opinion of the mine.

At Old Tincroft Mine meeting, on Jan. 16, the accounts for four months ending Nov. showed—Mine cost, 132*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; merchants' bills, 79*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; Mr. Goldsworthy for grant, 1*l.* 1*s.* = 213*l.* 8*s.*—Call, 100*l.*; sale of black tin, 36*l.* 1*s.*: leaving balance debt, 77*l.* 7*s.*, to pay off which, and provide for future working, a call of 30*s.* per share was made. Capts. Champion and Trewhella reported the prospects of the mine to be very good, there being a considerable quantity of ground found in the backs which will pay well to return. There being no water charges, and the mine 50 to 60 fathoms deep from surface, it can be very cheaply worked. The south lode from Wheal Margaret has as yet been seen only a few ft. from surface, and it is intended to cross-cut to it soon.

At the Carvath United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Dr. Beattie in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1250*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; call received, 1600*l.*; copper and tin sold, 295*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; interest, 14*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* = 3161*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*—Mine costs for nine months ending Nov., including machinery, &c., 2584*l.* 16*s.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 576*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* The purser said they had 1500*l.* worth of tinstuff at surface, on which the steam stamps had just commenced working, besides about 10 tons of copper ore, taken chiefly in forming the shaft, levels, and winzes, and that the backs were as yet scarcely touched. The meeting was very satisfactory, as shown by the proceedings in another column.

At the Great Hewas United Mines meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. C. Hanam in the chair), the accounts since the company commenced operations in 1853, to the end of December, 1855, showed—Cash received for shares, 1853, 15,350*l.*; West Polgooth, 9000*l.*; J. Hodge, 300*l.*; cash received for reserved shares and calls, 1854, 4091*l.* 14*s.*; tin sold, 10,195*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; interest, 1854, 204*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; calls received, 1855, 4811*l.* 1*s.* = 43,953*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; West Polgooth, 9000*l.*; labour cost, 15,820*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; brokers' commission, 1084*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; merchants' bills, 9004*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; Hodge, for great engine, 3070*l.*; sundries, 861*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; Davidson's delinquency, 1905*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; paid Mr. Hodge, 3087*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 119*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* The balance of liabilities over assets was 3807*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. The plant is estimated at 6000*l.* A full report will be found in another column.

At East Wheal Basset meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 417*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; mine cost and merchants' bills, July to December, 1855, 1215*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* = 1633*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*—Calls received, 768*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 865*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* A call of 5*l.* per share was made.

At Wheal Grenville meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 283*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* A call of 3*s.* per share was made. Capt. Odgers presented a detailed account of the operations at the mine, and reported that the engines and machinery were working satisfactorily.

At the Poltimore Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Charles Heneage in the chair), the report of the committee stated that at a special general meeting of the proprietors, held at Liverpool, in August last, certain circumstances being explained and considered, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, under the circumstances, the shareholders do not recommend that the alleged public sale should be confirmed by the committee, and they now authorise the committee to adopt such steps as they may be advised are necessary to carry out this resolution." In accordance with this resolution, the committee prepared to defend the title of the shareholders to the property. No proceedings were, however, instituted by Mr. Brocklebank till about the 11th Dec., when, in consequence of the committee directing the copper ore, at the mine ready for market, to be shipped to Swansea for sale, the company's solicitors were served with a copy of bill for specific performance of the contract, and an injunction to restrain them from removing the ore. An answer to the bill was being prepared, when a proposal was made, on behalf of Mr. Brocklebank, to the effect that as his only motive in taking legal proceedings was the opportunity they afforded of vindicating his character from the imputations cast upon it at the meeting at Liverpool, he would at once consent to give up the mine, and further prosecution of the suit, on condition that the company withdrew those reflections. This proposition was accepted, and the committee have now the satisfaction of congratulating the shareholders on the circumstance of the property coming into their hands again. The financial position of the company having become a question for serious consideration, it remains for the shareholders to consider what course they will pursue amid the difficulties that surround them. As respects the mine itself, the committee have little to report, the staff of miners having been reduced, during the late unsettled position of affairs, to the utmost possible extent consistent with the security of the property. The Chairman stated that Mr. Brocklebank was only anxious that it should be understood that his transaction in the affair had been straightforward and honourable; and the committee were satisfied that such had been the case." The report of the committee was then unanimously adopted. Capt. Peacock next proposed a resolution that the affairs of the company be wound-up forthwith, and the property disposed of by public auction. Mr. Haymann, who represented 10,000 shares held in Liverpool, seconded the resolution, observing that he deeply regretted they were compelled to give up the adventure through the calls not being paid; but it was impossible to go on with one-half paying and the other half keeping back, and then claiming a share if the mine should turn out profitable. Mr. Marshall explained that his opinion of the mine, for copper, was unaltered. The present amount of liabilities might be estimated at from 1000*l.* to 1400*l.*, and there was no other course to pursue than to wind-up. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman said the period for which the present committee had been appointed having expired, he begged, on behalf of the board, to resign their office, thus giving the shareholders an opportunity of electing other parties to protect their interest, if they felt so disposed. A proprietor said the present board had endeavoured to steer the barque successfully; and, although they failed, had certainly done their best. The committee were then re-elected, as also Mr. Croft as secretary and purser, and a cordial vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

Foxdale, Exmouth and Adams, Nether Hearth, South Tamar, Ivybridge, Frongoch, Nant-ar-Nelle, and Vale of Towy, have sold lead ores.

Porkellis United, Wheal Enys, Pedn-an-drea United, East Wheal Vor, Tretoil, Wendron Consols, and East Birch Tor, have sold black tin.

Wheal Guskus sold, on Jan. 29, a parcel of black tin for 450*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Trinity Mines (Kenmare) sold by private sale in Swansea last month four parcels of copper ore, which realised respectively 5*l.* 10*s.*, 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, 11*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 31*l.* 18*s.* per ton. These mines, we are glad to learn, are progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Wheal Zion has sampled 37 tons of copper ore.

Wheal Guskus will sell, on the 7th inst., 42 tons of copper ore.

Welsh Potosi sampled 50 tons of lead ore on Monday.

The Coed Mawr Pool Lead Mining Company (Carnarvonshire) have recently disposed of several lots of ore on the ground, for cash payments, averaging 13*l.* 5*s.* per ton; and the manager's report, received this week, states that 10 tons of fine ore will be cleaned, and ready for sale, in a fortnight. The great tunnel operation on this mine is still proceeding; its completion will allow of three additional lodes being fully worked.

The Dalrhiew Mining Company have just sold, by private contract, delivered at Aberystwith, 40 tons of copper and 5 tons of lead ore, at 9*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* and 14*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton, for cash payments. The copper was chiefly the produce of the shallow adit, and is little more than half the richness of the ore in the main adit and lower levels. The manager's last letter reports the ore now on bank, cleaned and ready for the market, to be 28 tons of copper and lead.

We had, last week, to place Brynford Hall on our Dividend List. This mine, though only worked by the present company for about 10 months, is now brought into a good working state, making profits, and steadily increasing returns. Since the meeting, which took place only a week ago, a considerable improvement has taken place, as shown by the report in another column. Under a former working this undertaking paid in a few years upwards of 128,000*l.* in dividends, and at a time when lead ore was selling for about 7*l.* or 8*l.* per ton; at the current price of ores, the profits would have been doubled. The present company is working an entirely new mine, and has whole ground for nearly a mile in length, with all the advantages of an adit of 50 fms. in depth, shafts sunk from surface, and the workings otherwise properly opened up. Flintshire mines are mostly held privately, and of the great profits realised little is known to the public. Brynford Hall might almost be placed in the same category, as the shares are only 100 in number, held by a highly respectable proprietary: it might, however, be well to put them into a larger number.

At South Frances, a further improvement has taken place in the last week. The 104 fm. levels, east and west, on the new north lode, have both increased in value, and may be rated at 5 to 6 tons per fm. each end, of the value of 70*l.* or more. The 82 east has also improved considerably, and the lode has been cut very good at Richards's whim-shaft.

At Rosewarne United, the improvements are everything in favour of the adjoining mines—Rosewarne and Herland, and West Rosewarne; from the former of which great results are expected on the engine going to work, to enable the men to continue operations.

At Severn Mines, which are situate in the same parish as Bryntail, they have cut the lode in the 10; it is worth 10*l.* per fm. for lead, and is improving.

At West Collacombe Mine, the tribute departments are looking well; indeed, the mine never looked so cheering as at present. The sampling this month will be upwards of 35 tons; and the next two months' sampling, it is expected, will exceed 40 tons of rich quality ore. The engine, with pitwork, is working well.

From Bronfloyd Mine (Jan. 24) the agent reports that the plat is now finished, but as the one has continued good on the south side, he has set the men 1 fm. to open for that wall of the lode, and to prove the ground, as this can be done while the surface-men are getting the whim, &c., ready to proceed with the sinking the shaft. The south corner of the plat contains some excellent stones of ore (say) 12 in. by 6 in. solid, and taking the plat throughout, he estimates its worth at 7 cwts. per fm. Capt. Humphreys, of Darren, has also inspected this mine during the past week, and his report appears in another column.

From Catherine and Jane Consols, Capt. Callander reports in C level that in cross-cut No. 2 there is a fine course of ore, worth about 80*l.* per fm. In B level the lode is producing about 2 tons, worth 30*l.* per fm.; the lode in the sink is in an improving state, although the miners were much incommoded by the influx of water. The new dressing-floors are nearly completed, but operations have been considerably retarded, owing to the state of the weather.

From Wheal Morgan, the agent reports that in driving north under the road the lode is improving, composed of gossan and spar, and on the footwall a leader of silver-lead ore, 5 in. solid; this is becoming more valuable every foot. A level is about to be commenced on this lode, which it is anticipated will lead to such results as will enable this mine to rival some of the neighbouring adventures, which have returned nearly a million sterling profit to the adventurers.

From Silver Brook Mine, Capt. Hoskings reports that the lode at the engine-shaft, below the 44, is 7 ft. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of iron, and lime, intermixed with zinc and good quality lead ore, looking very promising. In the 44, driving south, good stones of ore are being produced. The total number of persons employed on the mine is 69, and ore to the value of 320*l.* has been just shipped.

From Wheal Crebor, Capt. Doble reports:—In the 54 cross-cut we are cutting into the lode; it appears to be a large, masterly lode, and very wet. I hope in the course of a fortnight to be able to report more fully on it. The lode and country near the same are quite green, wherever the water has passed through. It is my opinion that we are near a large deposit of ore on that lode. The tribute pitches in general are improved. The engine, pitwork, and all our machinery are in good working order, and things in general more encouraging.

From North Tamar Mine, the agent reports that the bottom of the 18 has been cleared up, and that when the lode is further developed, the oldest miners would be willing to stope the backs for one-half tribute. The A and B lodes are disturbed by an elvan course, but present a good appearance, with lead and copper. The old works at the shaft will not answer for the present heavier pitwork, and it will, therefore, be necessary to cut pitches, and this will be done as speedily as possible.

From South Cuddra, we learn that on Saturday last the shaft was set to nine men, to sink 20 fms., for 45*l.* At that depth it is expected the lode will be reached, when ores will be raised for the market, as a good lode for copper ore is passing into this sett from the West Crinnis boundary.

The South Devon Mine steadily improves. A box of ore has been received this week, and can be inspected at the office. Some stones of ore from the winze have been found, by analysis, to yield 35½ per cent. of copper, and some from the shaft 33½ per cent., which promises well for an early discovery of importance.

The Great Wheal Busy is likely to progress with considerable spirit; Mr. M. Williams, M.P., has taken a large holding, also the Messrs. Harveys (of Hayle), and Sandys-Vivian. The re-opening of this mine is of great importance to the locality, as probably upwards of 1000 men will be employed for very many years.

Capt. W. Williams, of Caroline Wheal Prosper Tin Mine, has inspected the Queen of Dart Copper Mine for several of the shareholders.

The Great Hewas United Mining Company held their meeting on Thursday, and according to the report, which will be found in another column, it would appear that the shareholders have at last been put in possession of a true state of the accounts, and certainly the difficulties have been of no ordinary nature. Captain J. Webb has been indefatigable in placing the mines in a sound working position, and it is fully expected that they will soon be got into a profitable state. A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was unanimously agreed to, which it is expected will be sufficient to cover the existing liabilities, and provide capital sufficient for fully developing the property.

The sett adjoining West Damsel and Grambler and St. Aubyn has been lately obtained, and is considered to be one of the best pieces of productive mineral property in the Redruth and Gwennap districts; it embraces the West Damsel, United Mines, and Wh. Clifford lodes, and is to the north-east of Wh. Buller, and immediately south of, and parallel with, Grambler and St. Aubyn. There are several large lodes in this sett, some of which have been opened on a little in the back, carrying a beautiful gossan. In the 20, at West Damsel, which is within 50 fms. of the boundary of this sett, they have a splendid lode, composed of gossan and black copper ore. It has been very favourably reported on by Capt. Jennings, of Tresavean and West Seton; Capt. Pope, Wheal Basset; Capt. Dunn, Carn Brea Mines; Capt. Glanville, North Basset; and Capt. Michell, of Grambler and St. Aubyn, all of whom are well known as men of the strictest integrity and soundness of judgment. Mr. Charles Bawden, of Tavistock, with a few influential gentlemen of Redruth, are the holders of this property.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Botallack, Carnyorth, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Dolcoath, East Pool, East Wheal Margaret, Gonamena, Great Polgooth, Great Wheal Vor, Holyford, Lisburne, Marke Valley, Nanteos and Penrhiw, Nether Hearth, North Pool, North Wheal Basset, Par Consols, Rosewarne United, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, Spearne Consols, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Trehane, Trewetha, Vale of Towy, West Basset, West Caradon, West Damsel, West Wheel Seton, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Clifford, Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant), Wheal Margaret, Wheal Owles, Wheal Seton, Wheal Tremayne, Wheal Wrey, Welsh Potosi, Sortridge Consols.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.—Balnoon Consols, Bell and Lanarth, Boiling Well, Caradon Consols, Carvannall, Carvath United, Clijah and Wentworth, Craddock Moor, Devon Wheal Buller, Duke of Cornwall, East Alfred Consols, East Baset, East Buller, East Gunnis Lake, East Tolgus, East Wheal Rose, East Wheal Vor, Garreg, Gawton United, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great Hewas, Great Wheal Alfred, Great Wheal Fortune, Hawkmoor, Ivybridge, Lady Bertha, Lewis, Madron United, Molland, Nant-ar-Nelle, North Buller, North Frances, North Staffordshire, North Wheal Crofty, North Wheal Unity, Oola, Pedn-an-drea, Pennance Consols, Perran Wheal George, Rosewarne and Herland United, South Carn Brea, South Garras, South Wheal Crofty, Stray Park and Camborne Vean, Swanpool, Trebarvah, Treleigh Consols, Tretoil, Tyne Head, United Mines (Tavistock), West Alfred, West Fowey, West Rosewarne United, West Stray Park, Wheal Cupid, Wheal Edward, Wheal Enys, Wheal Guskus, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheal Morgan, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion, Wood Mine, Wrysgan Slate, Yeoland Consols.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.—Copper Hill, East Frongoch, East Wheal Wrey, Great Sortridge, Gernick, Hayle Consols, Old Tincroft, Pendeen Consols, Severn Mines, Wheal Pollard.

In Foreign Mines, the market throughout the week has been firm, quotations showing an upward tendency. The favourable reports received on Wednesday by the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica caused some enquiry for the shares, which were freely dealt in at ⅜ pm. The annual meeting will be convened in the course of the present month, when an interesting report of the last six months' workings will be presented, and go far to prove the probability of the success of mining in Jamaica. Pontgibaud Silver-Lead have improved; on Monday they were dealt in at 12 to 14, and closed yesterday at 13 to 15. Mariquitas were also enquired after, and closed at ⅜ to ⅝. Transactions took place in Cobre Copper on Tuesday at 69½ to 71, on Wednesday at 71¼, on Thursday at 66½, ex div., and yesterday rose to 67, ex div. St. John del Rey shares changed hands on Tuesday at 28¼, and closed at 27 to 29. Royal Santiago, yesterday, were dealt in at 3⅝. The closing price of Imperial Brazilian was 1¾ to 2¼; National Brazilian, 1¾ to 2¼; Copiapo, 20 to 22; Linares, 7 to 7¼; and United Mexican, 3¾ to 4¼.

At West Mariposa meeting, convened for Monday, in consequence of the small attendance of shareholders, an adjournment took place; but it was understood the gentlemen present, who were connected with the Stock Exchange, and represented 13,000 shares, would accept the proposal of Mr. Ambrose Moore to pay them the moiety of 4*s.* 6*d.* per share, provided he did so before the end of March. If this determination is carried into effect, the shareholders who did not attend the meeting will be excluded from any participation in the compromise, and will have to seek their own remedy at law.

At Las Infantas Mine meeting, on Saturday (Mr. R. W. Kennard in the chair), a resolution was passed confirming the agreement entered into by the directors for the surrender of that portion of their property held for M. De la Grange, and placing at their disposal the sum of 400*l.*, to use as they may see fit to complete the arrangement.

At the Cologne Mining Company adjourned meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Lattey in the chair), resolutions were passed for raising 9000*l.* by a call of 4*s.* per share —2*s.* to be paid on or before the 20th inst.; 1*s.*, April 21; and 1*s.*, June 20. The proceedings are fully detailed in another column.

In Gold Mining Shares, the market has shown a slight improvement; some enquiries have been made for New Granada shares, and the closing price was marked at ⅜ to ⅝. Wallers were in demand yesterday at ¼ to ⅜; Worthing of Australia, ⅛; Anglo-Californian closed at ⅛ to ⅜; Australian, ¼ to ½; Great Nugget Vein, registered, ¼ to ⅜; Liberty, ⅛ to ¼; Quartz Rock, ⅛ to ⅜; and West Mariposa, ⅛ to ⅜.

At the Pontgibaud Mines, all the machinery is working well, and everything in good order in all the mines.

The New Granada Company received, by the *Atrato*, gold dust (the produce of their mines of Frontino and Bolivia for November last), valued at 950*l.*

The Fort Bowen Gold Mining Company have convened a meeting for Tuesday, when a proposition will be submitted for raising additional capital. An extraordinary general meeting of the Iron Screw Collier Company is called for that day.

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company have advices to Dec. 15:— The captain of the mines reports that 200 additional tons of quartz were at grass. The stamps would be fully ready by Jan. 1.

The Tregonebris and Carnebone Fat-work Tin Mining Company's affairs will be before Master Sir George Rose on the 15th instant, when an official manager will be appointed.

The Bodmin United Mines Company's affairs will be adjudicated upon in the Rolls' Court on the 21st inst.

The Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway Company have announced a dividend of 4*s.* per share, less income tax, payable on the share capital of the company out of profits arising from the working of the line from May 3 to Dec. 31. The dividend will be payable on and after the 15th inst.

SHEFFIELD, JAN. 30.—The rise reported last week in railway stocks has continued, and some large amounts are finding their way into the market for investment; at the same time, a good deal of stock has been bought on speculation, and any misunderstanding during the peace negociations would cause a serious decline. Mining shares are steady, though without excitement. Eyam shares have been sold at 25, and Wheal Mary at 1½. Brightside Mine shares are in considerable demand, owing to having reached a rich vein of lead in the Botany level. The prices this week are as follow: —Brightside, 50 to 55; Crafnant, 5¼ to 5⅛; Eyam, 24½ to 25⅛; Peak United, 9½ to 10; Prince of Wales, 8¼ to 8¾; Great Sheba, 8½ to 9; Wheal Gill, 5*s.* to 15*s.*; Wheal Mary, 1⅜ to 1⅝.—E. SMITH AND SON.——Under the same date, Mr. George Wilson, of George-street, Sheffield, reports:—There has been but little doing in our market in mining shares during the last week, although they are firm at the quotations. Eyam shares have been sold at 25, which is an advance upon the last sale, and the works are looking exceedingly well. Wheal Mary Great Consols have been done at 30*s.* Brightsides are in demand, the works having much improved since cutting the Botany vein, a few days ago. Crafnants are also enquired for, but no sellers, and I am not at all surprised, the prospects of this young mine being so very encouraging.

HULL, JAN. 31.—The share market has been more buoyant since our last report, in consequence of the notion generally prevalent that peace will shortly be proclaimed. The lighter and more speculative stocks have not yet felt the impulse, but guaranteed shares, and those of the dividend-paying old lines, have been bought to some extent. —T. W. FLINT AND CO.

LEEDS, JAN. 31.—The market for mining shares, during the past few days, has been very brisk. This class of securities are becoming very popular in this neighbourhood. Closing prices:—Pencorse Consols, ¼ to ½; Wheal Marshall, 1⅛; Yorkshire Mining Company, 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.*; Craven Moor, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*; Great Sheba, 10, 11; Hebden Moor, 1½, 1¾: Crystal Palace, 2⅛, 2¼.—FLETCHER AND CO.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 7th January.			
Nether Hearth	12	£15 5 0	W. J. Cookson & Co.
Sold on the 26th January.			
South Tamar	60	£18 16 6	—
Ivybridge	45	17 5 0	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
ditto	6	12 10 6	W. J. Cookson & Co.
Sold on the 28th January.			
Frongoch	50	£15 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 29th January.			
Nant-ar-Nelle	3½	£12 0 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Vale of Towy	36	14 1 0	Panther Company.
ditto	28	13 2 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	19	12 15 0	ditto
ditto	14	9 0 0	ditto
Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, Jan. 29.			
Newtonards	100	£15 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 1.			
Foxdale	100	£17 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 1st February.			
Wheal Exmouth and Adams	85	£14 17 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	30	12 1 0	Bibby & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold during the month of January.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheal Enys	2 2 3 4	£75 5 0	£160 19 7	Carvedras.
ditto	1 0 1 1	42 0 0	42 0 5	ditto
ditto	1 3 2 15	76 0 0	89 16 2	Calenick.
ditto	0 14 1 25	50 0 0	36 3 7	ditto
ditto	0 6 0 10	74 12 6	22 14 4	ditto
ditto	0 3 1 6	20 0 0	3 6 0	ditto
Sold on the 23d January.				
Pedn-an-drea Unit.	4 1 2 27	£76 5 0	£311 12 8	Williams.
ditto	3 10 0 12	68 0 0	238 7 3	ditto
ditto	0 8 0 26	39 10 0	16 5 1	ditto
Sold on the 25th January.				
East Wheal Vor	2 4 1 11	£68 10 0	£151 17 10	Mellanear.
ditto	0 14 3 22	53 10 0	39 19 6	ditto
Tretoil	2 13 1 11	72 0 0	191 14 0	New Blowing.
ditto	0 3 1 22	44 0 0	7 12 0	ditto
Sold on the 26th January.				
Wendron Consols	7 15 1 5	£76 0 0	£590 2 4	Bissoe.
ditto	0 17 3 27	50 0 0	44 19 6	ditto
Sold on the 29th January.				
East Birch Tor	1 5 3 19	£78 0 0	£100 2 8	Bolitho.
Sold on the 31st January.				
Porkellis United	9 18 1 2	£78 0 0	£773 4 10	Mellanear.
ditto	5 2 0 23	57 0 0	291 5 8	ditto.
ditto	0 13 1 23	27 0 0	18 3 3	ditto.

COPPER ORES.

Sold at LIVERPOOL, January 30.

	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	85	£17 15 0	Williams, Foster, & Co.
Lot 2	85	17 16 0	Mason and Elkington.
Lot 3	85	18 0 0	ditto
Lot 4	80	18 2 6	J. Keys and Son.
Lot 5	80	17 15 0	Williams, Foster, & Co.
Lot 6	1	10 2 6	J. Keys and Son.

The other bidders were—Messrs. Vivian and Sons; Newton, Keates, and Co.; John Bibby, Sons, and Co.; and P. Grenfell and Sons.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 9, and sold at Swansea January 29, 1855.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	101	13⅝	£14 11 6	Cobre	82	14⅛	£14 12 6
ditto	100	13⅝	14 11 6	Ballyvirgin	30	7⅜	8 5 6
ditto	99	14½	14 7 6	ditto	25	15⅝	16 11 6
ditto	98	13⅞	14 5 0	ditto	4	12⅞	13 5 0
ditto	94	14⅛	14 11 0	ditto	3	8⅝	9 5 0
ditto	80	11⅞	11 17 6	ditto	2	13⅝	13 13 0
ditto	79	12⅝	12 5 0	ditto	1	12	11 15 0
ditto	17	70	72 17 6	Lilly Slag	64	3⅝	2 19 0
ditto	102	14	14 8 6	Molland	22	7½	7 8 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	852	£12944 2 6	Lilly Slag	64	£188 16 0
Ballyvirgin	65	782 8 6	Molland	22	162 16 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

P. Grenfell and Sons	116	£1530 10 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	164	2205 11 0
Vivian and Sons	241	2553 1 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	385	5600 3 6
F. Bankart	97	2188 17 6
Total	1003	£14,078 3 0

NO SALE on the 12th February.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 16, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, January 31.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft	100	£3 16 6	East Pool	72	£11 16 6
ditto	93	2 18 6	ditto	71	3 13 6
ditto	90	2 0 6	ditto	70	7 3 0
ditto	86	3 15 0	ditto	39	2 4 0
ditto	80	2 11 6	ditto	29	3 10 6
ditto	56	4 14 6	ditto	20	1 6 6
ditto	55	5 5 0	ditto	19	2 12 0
ditto	45	3 15 0	North Pool	88	4 18 6
ditto	41	1 10 0	ditto	62	3 5 6
ditto	42	9 4 0	ditto	61	12 9 6
ditto	37	2 14 0	ditto	60	8 0 6
ditto	32	6 16 0	ditto	56	8 8 6
ditto	15	20 17 0	ditto	23	5 17 6
Wheal Basset	94	7 15 0	ditto	18	1 15 0
ditto	93	7 9 6	South Caradon	91	13 16 6
ditto	73	7 7 6	ditto	90	7 12 0
ditto	66	6 5 6	ditto	84	7 12 0
ditto	64	9 7 6	ditto	56	14 5 0
ditto	53	10 0 0	ditto	32	5 10 0
ditto	52	10 6 0	Wheal Seton	49	4 0 6
ditto	43	4 5 0	ditto	28	2 2 0
ditto	40	6 9 6	ditto	14	11 8 6
ditto	33	16 17 6	Pendarves	45	5 9 0
ditto	25	2 19 0	ditto	38	4 14 0
ditto	19	21 0 0	ditto	36	1 19 6
ditto	1	54 5 6	ditto	33	1 19 0
West Wheal Seton	93	10 13 6	ditto	27	11 10 6
ditto	79	3 13 0	ditto	22	0 5 0
ditto	77	3 0 6	Condurrow	66	6 10 6
ditto	64	3 8 0	ditto	52	4 4 0
ditto	62	12 7 6	ditto	51	3 16 0
ditto	61	3 9 0	ditto	44	11 1 6
ditto	58	9 2 6	ditto	33	0 5 6
ditto	56	11 11 0	ditto	24	8 0 0
ditto	50	6 1 0	South Wheal Crofty	51	3 12 6
ditto	28	19 5 0	ditto	39	7 16 0
ditto	24	2 15 6	ditto	37	4 14 6
Fowey Consols	160	7 0 6	ditto	34	2 7 0
ditto	92	7 6 0	Dolcoath	51	2 1 6
ditto	90	7 0 6	ditto	42	4 11 6
ditto	81	6 16 0	ditto	25	3 0 6
ditto	77	7 12 6	South Crinnis	88	5 0 0
ditto	50	6 2 0	ditto	28	12 4 0
South Wheal Frances	80	7 18 6	Camborne Vean	37	4 17 6
ditto	67	5 11 6	Stray Park	35	2 1 0
ditto	65	7 12 6	ditto	16	1 8 0
ditto	60	4 8 6	Wheal Francis	19	7 1 6
ditto	51	12 6 0	Wheal Uny	28	3 1 6
ditto	33	6 15 6	ditto	22	6 4 6
ditto	31	9 19 6	Treviskey	26	4 17 0
ditto	25	12 12 6	ditto	7	6 2 6
East Pool	75	3 11 0	Grambler & St. Aubyn	25	16 0 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tincroft	775	£3170 0 6	Condurrow	270	£1531 4 6
Wheal Basset	656	5567 9 0	South Wh. Crofty	161	743 16 0
West Wheal Seton	652	4793 10 0	Dolcoath	118	373 12 0
Fowey Consols	490	3449 5 6	South Crinnis	116	781 12 0
South Wh. Frances	412	3244 7 6	Camborne Vean, Stray Park, Wheal Francis	107	408 19 0
East Pool	395	2143 0 0			
North Pool	368	2517 7 0			
South Caradon	353	3554 9 6	Wheal Uny	50	223 1 0
Wheal Seton, Pendarves	292	1291 19 0	Treviskey	33	168 19 6
			Grambl. & St. Aub.	25	400 12 6

Average Standard .... £137 15 0 | Average Produce 6¾

Average Price per ton £6 10 6

Quantity of Ore .... 5273 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 354 tons 15 cwts.

Amount of Money £34,363 4 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £145 7 0.—Average Produce 5½

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 139*l.* 6*s.*—Produce 7⅛.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	399	£1923 2 0
Vivian and Sons	741	5114 3 11
Freeman and Co.	463	2837 16 6
Grenfell and Sons	633	3932 16 0
Crown Copper Company	26	47 1 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	409	3724 7 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1169	8181 6 2
Spitty Copper Company	375	2391 1 3
Mason and Elkington	444	2804 1 5
F. Bankart	487	1889 4 6
Copper Miners' Company	127	1518 4 3
Total	5273	£34,363 4 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Carn Brea 679—Wheal Buller 662—West Wheal Basset 651—North Basset 495—Par Consols 324—United Mines 250—Alfred Consols 245—Rosewarne 201—Halamanning 196—Levant 173—Great Wheal Alfred 160—Wheal Charlotte 130—South Crenver 95—Carvannall 88—Great South Tolgus 78—Wheal Tremayne 73—Botallack 65—Duke of Cornwall 64—Wheal Guskus 42—Camborne Consols 39—Wheal Trebarvah 37—Wheal Friendship 36—Wheal Tehidy 31—Trenow Consols 29—St. Aubyn and Grylls 24—East Wheal Rose 23—Great Wheal Fortune 11—North Wheal Gilbert 10—Penhale 7—West Treasury 6.—Total, 4924 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday week, the 14th February.

FIFTH SALE IN JANUARY.

Year.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake copper.
1847	4405	7⅜	£24,654 13 0	£107 10 0	£72 2 0	£88 0–£88 10
1848	4294	7⅛	21,182 6 6	102 19 0	66 1 0	98 0
1849	3983	7⅝	17,116 12 0	95 16 0	58 8 0	79 10
1850	4040	7⅛	22,147 5 6	114 3 0	76 1 0	88 10
1851	4799	8⅜	20,922 15 0	104 15 0	64 5 0	84 0
1852	4366	6⅛	20,281 1 0	113 10 0	71 6 0	88 10
1853	4365	6⅛	30,832 10 6	161 18 0	116 12 0	107 10
1854	4168	5⅜	25,200 14 0	150 17 0	103 14 0	126 0
1855	3769	6½	22,116 0 6	142 3 0	96 16 0	126 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—SIR: Your correspondent, "Cost-book," in his reply to "Anti Cost-book," omits a point of great importance in reference to the power of transfers, which is—Does the transfer convey previous responsibility? To illustrate my meaning, I ask permission to cite a case within my knowledge. A, the largest shareholder and a member of committee, shows by a statement presented at a general meeting, that the funds are in so satisfactory a position that no call is requisite for the next three months, and none is made. A few days previous to the next general meeting A finds that through his act the debts have accumulated for nearly six months, and transfers his shares to B, who, on a call being made and payment demanded, refuses to pay more than his proportion of costs from date of acceptance, as A's statement was a misrepresentation, and a call should be made at the previous meeting to defray the liability then existing. A, being applied to, refuses payment as the transfer relieved him from all liability.—K. P.: *Jan.* 28.

DRESSING TIN ORES.—Capt. Hancock, of the Great Polgooth Mine, has invented a new method of dressing tin ores, by which it is expected a saving of one-half, by the present system, will be effected. The patent has not yet been completely secured, but as soon as that is done we shall publish the full particulars. The committee of the Great Polgooth Company contributed towards the expenses of the patent; and in return are to have the use of it free of charge.

THE SLATE TRADE.—A correspondent, writing from Carnarvon, says—"The largest and most profitable slate quarries are worked by private owners. The most extensive are held by Col. Pennant and Mr Smith, who have sufficient sway over the market to rule its prices. Hence the steady rates which have prevailed for a number of years; and it was owing to a wise discretion on their part, when the export demand sprang up from Norway, Sweden, America, and Australia, that prices were not considerably enhanced. Speculators have at various times endavoured to open the market, and introduce those forced fluctuations which generally terminate in a panic, but have been unable to effect their object, because Messrs. Pennant and Smith have set their faces against the system, as they consider they are receiving remunerative prices for their slates; and, as the supply is not equal to the demand, they, being the largest producers, can keep the standard of price at a fair average."

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—SIR: Why do not the directors call the shareholders together, and at once wind-up this unfortunate affair? Every day they continue it they are only making bad matters worse. Surely they must be well aware that it is utterly impossible to pay the heavy rent out of making a few bricks, and it would be far more honourable for the directors at once to stop all expenses, as I understand they have not had a single offer for the purchase of their iron ore.—A. Z.: *Northampton, Jan.* 30.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiry of "H. H." (Jan. 14), Mr. Stagge's address is, Lead Company, Weardale, Durham; and further, his patent for condensing smoke containing metallic substances is not, I believe, in much use. But Mr. James Stokoe has a patented method for that purpose, which is very much approved of, and is widely adopted; his address is Newton, near Hexham.—B. T.: *Jan.* 26.

CLARA MINE.—SIR: I was much pleased, when perusing your valuable and interesting Journal of last week, to find that a meeting of the Clara Mine adventurers had taken place. I beg to state that I attended one on a former occasion, but regretted to find there were not sufficient shareholders present to carry out such ideas as were there and then proposed by our managing agent and co-adventurer, Capt. Trevethan. I felt very much indebted to that gentleman for the candid manner in which he gave his opinion of the concern, from which I concluded that we had been neglecting a valuable piece of property, being, as he stated, in the centre of the best mining district in the county of Cardigan, and within a mile of the Cefn Cwm Brwyno Lead Mine, where, from the flattering indications, and the large returns, high hopes are entertained of a great and lasting concern. Therefore, knowing a little of mining myself, and finding riches so close to our door, I say we are not honest John Bulls, nor doing justice to our wives and families, if we do not pursue a course that will pay us a hundredfold for our small outlay; and as a single individual, I will come forth with my portion, let it be what it may, providing it be judiciously laid out, as it has hitherto been, and pay with pleasure on the interest I hold—one-twentieth, or 200 shares.—A WELL-WISHER TO MINING: *Jan.* 31.

DRESSING TIN ORES.—SIR: Will "A. T." (St. Austell), or any other correspondent, have the goodness to say where the patented machine of Brunton's, for dressing tin ores after stamping, can now be seen in operation? And he would further oblige by his opinion why the machine has not been generally adopted.—W. J.: *Jan.* 28.

DEVON UNITED.—SIR: Permit me to state that this mine has not been suspended in consequence of the shareholders being unable to raise 190*l.*, as mentioned by a correspondent, but because an appeal has been made to the Stannary Court, as the late secretary (Mr. Fuller) refuses to render a statement of accounts, and parties are threatened with suits on bills, in payment of which the company holds stamped receipts, alleged to be forgeries.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Feb.* 1.

BRITISH MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.—SIR: The notice of South Crinnis, under this head, in your last week's Journal, is substantially correct as to the past, but certainly does not convey a correct idea of the present state and prospects. There is not only a good lode in the adit level and in the 20, but another large and valuable lode in the 35. These lodes have been extended on several fathoms, and I leave the backs to tell their own tale in the future ticketing lists.—FIAT JUSTITIA: *Jan.* 28.

"J. H." (Newport).—The boiling of liquor and worts by steam is practised in London breweries; the system has all the advantages of the ordinary furnace, without many of its inconveniences. The regulating and the withdrawing of the heats obtained by steaming is under complete control. We should advise your applying to Mr. R. Davison, C.E., London-street, London.

WEST BASSET MINE.—SIR: In your last Journal there is a report of the meeting of shareholders in this company, and by the accounts it would appear there was a balance in favour of the mine of 374*l.*, less dues, owing and payable on demand, 319*l.* 8s.: leaving the sum of 322*l.* 12s. for dividend purposes. A dividend of 12s. 6d. was declared, requiring 375*l.* to pay, and showing a deficiency of 52*l.* 8s. to be supplied by loan. No mention is made of the liability (319*l.* 8s.) upon the balance (374*l.*) The omission of such an important fact being likely to mislead, the writer trusts you will give it insertion in your next Journal. As the competency of a meeting of shareholders in a mining adventure, conducted on the Cost-book Principle, to appropriate future profits is a question which of late has elicited much difference of opinion, your experienced and able correspondent, "Junius," would probably be willing to enlighten the mining interest upon this subject.—A SHAREHOLDER IN WEST BASSET: *London, Jan.* 24.

LEAD ORES.—In the quarterly return, published in last Journal, the sales from WHEAL TRELAWNY were wrongly stated: they should have been—Oct. 13, 100 tons, 179*l.* 15s.; Nov. 9, 64 tons, 145*l.* 16s.; and Dec. 8, 61 tons, 139*l.* 16s.=225 tons, and 463*l.* 7s. in money.

GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ.—SIR: Your correspondent, Mr. Hopkins, in treating of Marmato, is "labouring under great misconception regarding the subject," when he states that 50 per cent. of gold is not lost in the South American treatment of gold quartz; likewise, when he tells us there are no remains, but the whole bulk is finally consumed; and also when he recommends the concentration of gold quartz. In many parts of South America, where gold has been extracted from quartz for several generations, large heaps of refuse have accumulated, and unless, which is often the case, rivers have swept them away, they remain as gigantic proofs of unconsumed remains, and often contain 60 per cent. of the original gold. Auriferous pyrites (not gold quartz) may be decomposed by atmospheric exposure year after year, until all the substance is either wasted or washed away, but by so tedious and lengthened a process the quantity of gold lost would be difficult to ascertain. I can see no object to be gained in the concentration of gold quartz, for the mass of quartz rejected will contain gold as well as the mass concentrated, and the greater the mass rejected the greater the loss of gold. I have been an eye witness in South America to the operations of some stupid, blundering mine managers, who concentrated the auriferous pyrites from the auriferous quartz, and threw away the valuable quartz, simply because they did not know how to treat it.—JOHN CALVERT: 189, *Strand, Feb.* 1.

AGUA FRIA GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: A resolution was passed at the last general meeting of this company, empowering the directors to raise additional capital. The property was then jeopardised by the impatience of the creditors, who were hourly expected to seize it. As a shareholder who takes an interest in the prospects of this company, not so much in a pecuniary as a commercial point of view, I should be glad to know what amount of success the directors have met with, and whether their fears of seisure have or have not been verified?—T. W. C.: *City, Jan,* 29.

"W. H."—The quotation was, in error, inserted against West Wheal Seton instead of Wheal Seton. For the latter mine 220*l.* would have been correct. The present price of West Seton is from 350*l.* to 360*l.* per share.

BEST SYSTEM OF CRUSHING.—SIR: Does Mr. E. Hopkins include, in his remarks upon rollers, the kind of rollers commonly known as edge runners? If he does, can he name a single instance where a properly constructed mill working in water with edge rollers, or runners, has been tried against stamps on any tin mine in this county? If he cannot, his statements are of no weight, and the Cornish agents generally have too much good sense to condemn what they have never tried, and are, consequently, unable to appreciate.—JOHN WESTLAKE: *Helston, Jan.* 28.

CUBERT UNITED MINES.—"A. Z." (City).—The offices of this company are removed to Mr. Foulkes, 58, Old Broad-street. If our correspondent will send us notice of the next meeting, one of our reporters will attend. It is the duty of shareholders to insist upon the meeting being public, and not allow the committee to prevent the attendance of the representatives of the press. It has been proved that there is scarcely an instance where such a course is pursued but what the committee have some unworthy end in view.

MOSELLE MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Can any of your readers inform me where the offices of this company are, or where the secretary is to be found? I am an unfortunate shareholder, and am anxious to know whether the directors mean to pursue the undertaking or abandon it. The least they can do is to let us know where they are to be found.—A. C. F.: *City, Jan.* 30.

LAS INFANTAS MINING COMPANY.—SIR: The directors of this company have expended something like 14,000*l.* in the undertaking, 6000*l.* of which has been absorbed in trying the mines, and they are now bringing the affairs to an inglorious termination, by paying to the proprietors some unknown sum, which is so much a secret that it is not to be revealed. They asked for 400*l.*, but would not say what it was for, but assure us we may rest satisfied all our troubles are at an end. We are to give up our property, such as it is, and conciliate M. de la Grange by paying him a something which he is too modest to have divulged to the world. What is the meaning of all this? Are the negociations of such a character that they will not bear to be mentioned, lest they might disturb the equanimity of certain gentlemen? or do the directors think we are blindly to pay our money to rid ourselves of a mine, the capabilities of which are an open question? Whatever their motives, and I do not for a moment doubt they are good, I must say it appears to me an arrangement capable of improvement. A great deal of money has been spent, and the returns for it prove that there has been mismanagement somewhere. If the directors intended to abandon the adventure, I think they might have done so without beating an inglorious retreat. They are men of experience, and I expected better things from them. In these latter days of ours, what Carlyle would call persistency, would be a virtue much to be desired.—QUESTOR.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

CORNISH ENGINEERING.—SIR: The word "anonymous" is, it appears, from the Greek, and signifies literally without name; also a person whose name is unknown, or who keeps his name a secret. Your correspondent, "A Cornishman," is one of this class. What amount of credit he is likely to attain by his attempt at a paper war, fighting under such colours, and, like our enemies, the Russians, behind walls so anonymously constructed, I leave him to decide. If he were to come boldly forward, without fear or shame, and allow the world to know who or what he is, it certainly would have a much better appearance, however ignorant he may be of steam power. His statement respecting the combined engine—viz., that it has been found a failure, and its use discontinued, is in keeping with his account of the wonderful performance of his short stroke high-pressure non-condensing engine. He may find on enquiry that they are not only in use in many mines in Cornwall, but also for supplying water to important towns, such as Lincoln, Lewes, and Coventry, and also for a variety of purposes in England, and elsewhere, many of which have been erected by other engineers, who have, therefore, shared in this greatest of blunders of which I have been found guilty by this celebrated Cornishman.—JAS. SIMS: *Redruth, Jan.* 29.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—GENTLEMEN: Pray bear in mind that yesterday, at the meeting, no explanation was given (to the thrice-repeated request for it) as to the charge of 992*l.* 12s. 10d. for remitting and drawing 35,000*l.*! You ought to have it yet.—M.: *Feb.* 1.

"S. S." (Tavistock) should furnish the particulars of the charge of 29—30, with the other matters referred to, that the transaction may be better understood.

WHEAL EMMA (Buckfastleigh).—SIR: Permit me, through the medium of your Journal (circulating as it does throughout the mining world), to correct the error into which many persons have fallen—that the Wheal Emma which sampled 164 tons on the 17th inst., was a part of the Great Devon Consols, instead of being the Wheal Emma recently opened near Buckfastleigh.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Jan.* 31.

NORTH HINGSTON.—SIR: Your correspondent in last week's Journal does not appear to have understood the North Hingston accounts, to which he refers—from July to October, 1855. The correct amount of costs is 116*l.* 5s. 2d., which will be entirely cleared off when the assets—the calls, and proceeds of forfeited shares—are turned into cash, and also leave 33*l.* 14s. 4d. balance in hand. The 41*l.* 19s. 5d. is included in the 116*l.* 5s. 2d.; and, since the meeting referred to, several calls have been received, and also 21*l.* 3s., the proceeds of the forfeited shares, and a great part of the 116*l.* 5s. 2d. has been paid off. The meeting was adjourned from Dec. 19, consequently nothing more than the October cost could be charged, as there was no work done in Nov., and, of course, the Dec. month was still current.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2, 1856.

MINING INVESTMENT, fructifying under the influence of the improved system of operating on the market value of shares, and on the management and working of the mines they represent—a system to which the community immediately interested has been gradually approximating for the last few years; is typical of two important truths: first, the ascertained and assumed worth of our mineral districts; and, secondly, the certainty that such a resource can best be made available to the well-being of owner, working miner, adventurer, and speculative purchaser—in a word, to all concerned; by strict organisation, and that prudential appliance of commercial caution and providence which characterises the successful trading of this country. This principle is now practically recognised in British mine-working, and the reiteration of this fact is strengthened by the incidental improvements which are, in themselves, as progressive as they are obvious and effective, and which will, no doubt, lead on to a tertiary order and arrangement, whereby the most remote details of this industry shall be favourably affected. The elements of the entirety thus combined must possess that stability, the non-existence of which has been so descanted upon by the antagonists of mining, and so deplored by its friends. However, it now shows a front sufficiently massive to defy the assaults of the captious and dissatisfied; and it is, further, so "based and bound," that the more ponderous is the sterling weight brought to bear upon it, the less danger there will be of collapse or comminution. The strength and gravity of the elevation, in this instance, but increases the density of the base. In last week's Journal, we enumerated the causes which constitute Mining, under the present system, a safe, eligible, and remunerative means of investment—remunerative beyond any other that can be pointed out; and such is the importance of the subject now treated of, it will not appear superfluous if again they are sketched forth *currente calamo*, and set before our readers.

Our improved system now in operation comprises, *in primo*, a well-regulated and responsible market medium for the purchase and vendition of mining property; secondly, the strict management and surveilance exercised over the executive in adventure throughout all its details; and thirdly, the greater amount of science, directed by experience and proved integrity, brought to bear on mine-working in every department, from the mere initiative explorations to the consummation of the most successful results. Such is the status occupied in positive reality by "Mining" at this moment; and its mere outline suffices to inspire the confidence required in order to place it as a dominant interest in the money market. This established, items showing its value, statistically and incontrovertibly, and proving not only the stable productiveness of the old mines, but the progressive and successful development of new ground in new districts, may be beneficially considered. Now, let us premise that the race of philosophers is not extinct, who, like the awaiters on extinction of man and matter, reason on the irrationality that the mine fields of England—we the more particularly allude to the libel on Cornwall and Devon—are all but exhausted, and that it would be unwise, imprudent, unsafe, suicidal, and heaven knows what, to invest any capital, save trash-cash and pin-money, on their mineralisation! Preposterous as this may appear, and as it really is, there live such people; and it is only by thus showing them now and then to themselves, as they cure grinning maniacs; that we can hope to correct their error, and dissipate their delusion. Let them look well, steadily, and deliberately, into the following statistics—*veluti in speculum*—and then, "skeared" by their folly, and judging rightly of unrighteous judgment; forsake it, and learn to be consistent.

Taking the amount of dividends paid by English mines, from 1845 to 1855, as somewhat over 2,490,440*l.*, always holding it in mind that there are very many mines returning large profits, but worked by private association instead of adventure, the returns of which cannot be arrived at; and estimating the steady increase of profits from mines for the last 20 years (although periods of great financial disaster and trade depression had to be endured), a repellant proof to all antagonism to mining as a medium of investment is at once established.

In all the branches of commerce which have insured the prosperous superiority of Great Britain, we find, for the amount of capital invested, no parallel with the remunerative reproduction included under the head of mining adventure. It would be invidious to set prominently down the names of those undertakings which have attained a high standard on our Dividend List, and we are unwilling to risk an ungenerous inference: but referring our readers to the tabular columns for further information, these items are noted down:—In nine years, on a paid-up capital of 262*l.*, one mine records her dividends to the figure of 125,440*l.*, her total amount being 161,280*l.*; a second, on 102*l.*, pays in clear profits to the shareholders 433,152*l.*, and her market value now stands at 373,760*l.*; a third is registered as having returned as much as 500,000*l.*; another, on 150*l.* outlay, yields 229,500*l.*; another items, on 400*l.* capital, dividends amounting to 167,040*l.*; an outlay of 640*l.* returns 307,360*l.* in profits; 128*l.* outlay results in 157,760*l.* dividends. In two instances, where, united, the subscribed amount reaches only 9000*l.*, the current value of the undertaking overtops the sum of 462,000*l.* Again, where the outlay was merely nominal, the accruing interest is quoted at 72,000*l.*; and a capital of 3200*l.* exhibits profits of 449,064*l.*

All these are citations from a long list; and passing thence to the new districts, it will be found that the "riches" have not been strewn with a weak hand. Sown broad-cast, they are about being reaped and garnered; and were any indication requisite for those who, prudently speculative, scrutinise, mark, and measure their ground previous to commencing operations, the point indicated would be the new mining districts of Devon and Cornwall. However, facts are stubborn things, and will assert their own position; while, to be sceptical as to the successful issue of mining in our partially worked districts, would be reasoning against reason, and passing as naught those stratal characters upon which the immense wealth of our old mineral divisions has been founded.

If legitimately conducted, mining enterprise then can seldom involve the adventurer in that ruin which the alarmists paint and shadow forth. There may be instances where the gnomic genius deceives, but such constitute the exception; and even those, when prudence lifts her lamp, become few and faint, and are scarcely to be apprehended by the commonsense portion of the public. The position of any really valuable industry in this commercial country has only to be fairly charted and defined, in order to be fairly appreciated: and it, therefore, in a great measure, remains with the mining body to command success. Nor is this remark to be taken as in the slightest way expressing a doubt of their matter-of-fact business determination to achieve this desideratum. Already have they given ample proofs that they have girded themselves for the good fight; nor are they unrecognised in the increasing confidence of the moneyed interest, nor unrequited in the remunerative success of mining operations.

In the total *increase* of copper ores vended in 1855, over the preceding year, an augmentation of product, to the value of 66,963*l.* 5s. 6d., is a satisfactory proof there is no lack of yield to labour on an improved principle. Cornwall alone shows in her sale of ores, as compared with 1854, an increase of 7691 tons, representing 70,595*l.* 17s. 1d.; and the total estimated value of the copper, tin, lead, and silver ores, raised in the United Kingdom in the year 1855, during a period of war, restricted markets, the very morbidness of moneyed caution, and an irrational distrust of mining, reaching at *the minimum* the startling standard of 3,500,000*l.*; as an old miner expressed himself, "fairly banks the mining interest of England."

It would be unjust to the young enterprise of our mineral districts to pass unnoticed the considerable accession of *first*-paying dividend mines which has recently accrued to the dividend list, and equally so not to allude to the great rise—a rise originating not in market finesse, or intrigue, but in the improved character of the mines themselves, which took place within the year in certain shares, the quotations in some stock having ranged from 100*l.* to 320*l.*; from 4*l.* to 9*l.* 10s.; from 230*l.* to 620*l.*, &c; and in this can be perceived the growing tendency of speculation—a healthy action promoted by that confidence which well-regulated and systematised labour never fails to create.

Having traced the way through these interesting and important facts to this conclusion, the question now suggests itself—whether any other reproductive enterprise can supply to the capitalist superior, or even equal, advantages? We answer, No; and rest the negative on grounds so apparent and so known, that in the mere considerative comparison, the necessity for further discussion ceases. Observe your investment in landed property itself, the agricultural interest obtains, generally, but 3½, and rarely, very rarely, 5 per cent., and the adversities it is subject to need not now be pointed out; unfortunately, in too many instances they have been perversely self-induced, and many will, no doubt, be perpetuated in the same spirit. In the ordinary commercial sphere, certainly some, nay many, lucky hits are made, but 10 to 15 per cent., as a maximum, is considered a good return, and this under circumstances of great risk in material, and extensive competition in trade.

Those occurrences of "good luck," those materialisations of golden hope which attend the progress of mining are never thought of. Anticipations such as these never cheer in toil, or lull to repose, and to the acquisition of tact and the force of capital alone must the purely commercial man be indebted for his success. Whirled ever in the vortex of a restless and rapidly competing power, it is only by the force of the most favouring circumstances that he can control the action of, and escape the gurgitating current which would otherwise engulph him.

The events, again, which in the political world crowd upon us, whether they lead to a continuation of the war or result in peace, will tend to the advantage of the mining community; and their labours, thus enhanced, should still more stimulate exertion. The query may be put, How shall this come to pass? An answer could be supplied from many sources, but the most proximate is that as in time of war a large demand has been made on the mineral resources of every country in Europe, and its inert stock, as is really the case, has been consumed, afield and afloat, without any co-existing labour, comparatively speaking, having been employed in the mineral reproduction, so, if peace be restored, the commercial requirements incident to an extension of old manufactures, there being no reserve of metal to fall back upon, must, and assuredly will, create a draft on our mine products which it will be wise to anticipate, and therein will "adventure" prosper to an extent unequalled by its most flourishing antecedents. The British public, if it now tarry on the way, may yet have a cause to regret its inertitude in fostering its mining industry analagous to that which it is now being forced to feel for neglecting the propagation of cotton in our possessions. England is the consumer, with a still increasing demand, of 44,000 bales weekly, making a yearly aggregate of 915,200,000 lbs. of this article, and for such amount, or the greatest part thereof, we have to pay in hard cash to America; and all this because habit on the one hand, and prejudice with stolid ignorance on the other, combined to throw a cold shade over the long-known capabilities of our colonies.

The same sort of infatuation appears to have induced a neglect of mining; but, fortunately, its brilliant successes, even under the most oppressive disadvantages, are now dissipating the vapours, and, consequently, people will see their way better by-and-bye, and "toddle along in wiser gait" for the future.

The recurrence to colonial produce brings to mind the favourable accounts from Australia. Gold-prospecting has been eminently successful, and with the consequently increased supply of the precious metal have arisen those speculative hopes that, but a short time since, furled their wings with an abruptness which brought them down to crude matters of fact, rather ungracefully; but people soon forget gloom in the sunshine, and thus cheered by the aspect of affairs, the energies of all are in full life and active exercise. All doubt as to the endurance of the auriferous deposit seems now totally banished. The export of the precious metal during ten months of the past year amounted to over 2,000,000 ozs., with every prospect of an increase. In fine, there is no cessation of development; the surface diggings at "Fiery Creek" continue to yield abundantly; and a gold quartz vein discovered near Geelong, and reported to be more than ordinarily rich, has, no doubt, caused a "rush," and is by this time picked and delved to some purpose. Altogether, the social position of this important colony is improved, and while rejoicing we record its growing prosperity, we may venture the hope that the adverse experience it has had of recklessness in commerce, will indicate to it a steadier use of the beam and balance for the future.

Abroad as at home, then, mining is on the ascendant. Here, as its central sphere, ought to be preserved a scientific and strict organisation, so that while deriving benefit therefrom we may be able to teach by example, and in thus teaching to afford that aid which can best secure the interests of all. If in our onward progress we are but true to ourselves, there is required but a common sense converse with the *verum divinarum notitia* to foretell that the natural results which Providence has wisely decreed to practical prudence and industrious perseverance will crown our efforts, and prejudice, however strong, shall not prevail against us.

The COLOGNE MINING COMPANY held the adjourned meeting on Wednesday, for the purpose of communicating to the shareholders how far the plan had succeeded for raising the additional capital required (9000*l.*), by the issue of preference shares. The result, as was anticipated, proved a failure, only 37 members having subscribed for 1006 shares, independent of those taken conditionally by the members of the council. It will be seen by the report of the proceedings, which is inserted in another column, that Col. CURTIS has been most active in protecting the shareholders, by placing the company in a proper legal position, under the Prussian law, as it would really appear that it could not be carried on in that country as a *société en commandite*. The Prussian mining law seems worthy of consideration, if any attempt should be made to improve our Cost-book System; as, although it assimilates to it in many cases, it is far preferable. No merchant who has ever given credit can harrass a shareholder by attempting to recover from him, perhaps, as many pounds as he is indebted shillings, in the shape of calls, and before any party is liable for any credit given to the mines, he must agree at a public meeting, and sign his consent, to the goods being so supplied, the non-payment of calls merely subjecting his shares to forfeiture.

The spirit in which the resolutions are framed will, no doubt, aid in

carrying the raising of the additional capital. A call was made of 4s. per share, payable by three easy instalments, and power was conceded to the council to accommodate any shareholders who were willing, but unable, to comply with the payment by accepting security. It thus shows an evident disposition on the part of the council to suit the convenience of the shareholders, and as there was no opposition at the meeting, it is fairly to be expected that all parties will combine to assist the council in bringing the mines into a profitable condition, that all may yet be rewarded for their patience and perseverance.

In taking a review of the scientific and inventive talent of the age, as exhibited by the list of patents secured in the year 1855, some curious facts present themselves. Although the necessities, as well as the excitement of the war, has called the attention of many minds engaged in mechanical pursuits to alterations and improvements in fire-arms, and other weapons of offence and defence, it is evident that the greater portion of such talent has been devoted to forward the arts of peace and the progress of civilisation. While we have 68 patents for fire-arms, 41 for improvements in gun carriages, and 11 for gunpowder and other explosive compounds, there are no less than 73 for steam-engines, 52 for boilers for steam-engines, 71 for improvements in the construction of railways and locomotives, 53 for marine engines for screw and paddle-wheel propellers, and 77 for arrangements for consuming or preventing smoke in all descriptions of furnaces. The inventions and improvements relative to textile manufactures have been exceedingly numerous, as also have been those of looms, and machinery for producing them. In sanitary affairs we find 21 patents for soap, 33 for taps and water conveyances, and 34 for pipes, tiles, and bricks. Then we have for paper and pasteboard 38 patents, for writing instruments 36, and for lithography 46; sewing machines have been specified to the number of 21, and novel arrangements of motive-power, or that to be obtained from new sources 54; among which we regret to find, as an indication of a sad amount of mechanical ignorance still existing among us, several of them are for *perpetual motion*. Among those more particularly connected with the mineral interests of the kingdom, we have 28 patents in the manufacture of iron; coating metals, 25; reducing ores, 12; foundry operations, 10; rolling metals, 3; steel manufacture, 5; gold, silver, zinc, brass, alloys, &c., 5; sawing, planing, and boring metals, &c., 44; punching, stamping, &c., 20; and in chains, nails, screws, bolts, files, and numerous other metal manufactures, including blowing-machines and blast-furnace arrangements, we have nearly 120 patents. These facts are of a highly interesting character, showing that while Britons can stand up in a just cause for the defence of truth and right, they can also devote themselves, heart and purse, to the advancement of science and art.

Mr. H. Reader Lack, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, is worthily following his lamented predecessor, Mr. G. R. Porter, in rendering valuable contributions to statistical science. We have received an interesting paper on "The Mining Resources of France from 1841 to 1852;" and, though most of the particulars are familiar to our readers from the information furnished by our Paris Correspondent, there are some details which will give an approximate view of the mineral wealth of France, and its increase, which are worth quoting, as evidence of the great progress made by the mining industry of France during the period referred to. Although the production of the French mines is, at present, chiefly confined to coal and iron, the country is not wanting in metalliferous deposits, for, both under the dominion of the Romans, and still later of the feudal lords, mines of various kinds appear to have been worked on an extensive scale, and their abandonment in the year 1793 was mainly owing to the then unsettled state of the country. The working of the coal mines in France to any great extent did not commence till after that date, and their production was comparatively trifling before the year 1800. Since the year 1832, however, great attention has been paid to mining operations, while a considerable increase in the production of *copper*, *silver*, and *lead*, in addition to that of *coal* and *iron*, has taken place since the year 1841; and it may be some guide towards forming a notion of the extent of the production of coal and iron in France, to know that that of *coal* is about *sixteen times*, and that of *iron four times*, *less* than the production of those minerals in Great Britain. The production of coal, lignite, and anthracite, was, in 1841, of the value of 33,159,044 frs.; in 1852, 46,751,806 frs. Iron and steel, in 1841, 141,789,560 frs., and in 1852 it had increased to 297,330,748 francs. Silver and lead, in 1841, 774,033 frs., and in 1852, 2,390,191 frs. In 1841, the copper produced was of the value of 278,676 frs., which in 1852 realised 5,167,338 frs. The coal trade of France has made rapid progress since 1800; in 1841 the produce amounted to 3,410,210 tons, and in 1852 to 4,816,355 tons, while the consumption amounted to 4,980,000 tons, and 7,816,403 tons respectively; the difference, of course, being coal imported from England and Belgium. With respect to the iron trade of France, Mr. Blackwell has recently contributed such elaborate information, that precludes the necessity of going into these figures; or, indeed, those of the other continental states

It has ever been a feature in the progress of the community of this great mechanical and commercial country that no depressing circumstances connected with politics or finance have ever been able to retard or prevent the extension of national institutions calculated to advance the physical, moral, or educational welfare of the people. Notwithstanding the large increase in our taxes, rendered necessary for the conduct of a just war of civilization against barbarism, a plan for a proposed College of Practical Mining and Manufacturing Science, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, noticed by us some time since, is likely to be carried out; and, in the preliminaries of which His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has offered the most munificent assistance. The committee appointed to carry out the details at a recent meeting had laid before them a copy of a communication addressed to the Duke on the subject, by Mr. Nicholas Wood, the Chairman, and His Grace's reply. The former called the attention of the Duke to the project, requesting his favourable consideration, showed the want of an institution of this practical character in the district, stated it was expected Government would aid in the design, and requested His Grace would confer additional benefit on the undertaking by kindly consenting to become patron of the college. This communication received prompt attention, Mr. Wood receiving a reply through Mr. Hugh Taylor, the Duke's agent, stating that His Grace had for some time been aware of the intention to found the college, and was of opinion that, if properly established and conducted, it was calculated to prove highly advantageous to the mining interests of that part of the country, as well as to those of the kingdom at large, and the project had his entire and hearty concurrence. The Duke was aware, from experience, that the permanency of such institutions greatly depends upon the endowment being adequate to carry them properly forward; and entertaining such views, offered, in case 15,000*l.* was subscribed, to contribute 5000*l.*, making 20,000*l.*; and if 30,000*l.* be raised, he would subscribe 10,000, making 40,000*l.*, for a like purpose. The Duke also accepted the honour of being named patron of the institution. As regards the particular locality for its erection, or the expediency, or otherwise, of appending it to, or connecting it with, any existing establishment, the Duke recommended that such subjects should receive most mature and dispassionate consideration, as the success and permanency of the college may greatly depend upon the decision.

It was then resolved, that the Chairman be requested to convey to the Duke the respectful and grateful acknowledgements of the committee for this munificent offer on the part of His Grace, and to express at the same time to His Grace their full persuasion that the conditions on which the offer is based are, as regards the proposed institution, most beneficial, and such as must ensure the cordial approbation of every friend to the undertaking; and that the committee will have the honour of further soliciting His Grace's advice and assistance in reference to that part of the subject which is more particularly noticed in the concluding paragraph of His Grace's communication; and that the foregoing letters be printed, and copies sent to the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, Lord Ravensworth, and the other coalowners of the district, accompanied by a letter, soliciting their support to the proposed undertaking.

Memorials to her Majesty's Government, the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Corporation of Newcastle, and other public bodies, were also adopted; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

In connection with the establishment of this college, we may call attention to another most liberal offer on the part of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer. We some time since noticed the fact that the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle was, unfortunately, in debt to the extent of 6200*l.*, and that Mr. Stephenson offered to pay one half of this, provided the other members would find means to pay the other half, and reduce the term of admission to one guinea per annum. The committee have obtained subscriptions to nearly the required amount; and at the annual meeting, to be held early next month, it is believed they will be in a condition to accept Mr. Stephenson's offer. Their library is one of the most valuable and extensive in the north of England; the building was erected in 1825, and now contains about 25,000 volumes, having been from time to time enriched by many valuable presents.

We congratulate all parties interested in the indications which now present themselves of unequivocal success in the establishment of the college, and of a more promising future in the progress of the Literary and Philosophical Society.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS ON SPELTER.

STOCKS.

	Jan. 1, 1853.	Jan. 1, 1854.	Jan. 1, 1855.	Jan. 1, 1856.
Breslau ....Tons	2,000	2,000	1,500	500
Hamburg	6,500	6,000	4,500	3,500
Stettin	1,000	1,000	1,000	400
London	11,500	11,000	8,500	4,000
Rouen	1,500	1,000	1,000	500
Gleiwitz and Silesia	1,500	1,500	1,000	500
Total tons	24,000	22,500	17,500	9,400

PRODUCTION.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Vieille Montagne ....Tons	17,000	17,500	18,000
Corphalie and Nouvelle Montagne..	4,800	5,000	4,800
Stolberg, and sundries	3,800	5,000	5,400
Silesia	30,000	28,000	27,795
England	2,000	1,500	1,500
Poland	4,000	3,000	2,000
America	—	1,500	1,500
Total tons	61,600	61,500	60,995
Total of stocks and production..	85,600	84,000	78,495

CONSUMPTION.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
France ....Tons	20,000	24,500	27,000
England	12,000	17,000	16,115
America	7,000	8,000	9,650
Belgium and Holland	4,500	4,100	3,750
Germany	10,000	9,500	9,200
Sweden and Denmark	4,000	3,100	1,250
Russia*	—	—	—
India and China	5,000	1,000	1,300
Total tons	62,500	67,200	68,265
Stock remaining	22,500	17,500	9,400
Total	85,030	84,700	77,665

* No document for Russia.

It will be observed from these statistical statements that the general consumption of spelter, under all forms, has been constantly on the increase for the last three years, whereas production has remained nearly stationary. Hence the gradual decrease of the floating stock, and the corresponding increase of average price during these three years upon each market. It is probable that the floating stock, on January 1, 1856, will be totally absorbed by the consumption of the year.

TIN IN PORTUGAL.

In addition to the Copper Ores which have been recently shipped to this country from the Douro, Portugal also produces Lead, and a certain amount of Tin. The principal mines yet discovered are situated in the micaceous shales of the Plas-os-Montes, where the oxide of tin is invariably associated with quartz. The shales in this district are everywhere interfoliated with hard white quartz, which sometimes occurs in bands of considerable thickness; whilst, in other cases, they are extremely thin, although still following the run of the strata in which they occur.

In addition to these beds of quartz, true veins, running from north to south, and traversing the shales nearly at right angles to their strike, have also been discovered. These veins, wherever they have been laid open, have yielded oxide of tin, in the form of exceedingly large and pure crystals. Besides the ore thus occurring in regular veins, it has also been found in the quartz lying between the laminæ of the strata. This has been more generally observed at their point of intersection by true veins than in other situations.

The workings of these mines, as at present conducted, are rude in the extreme. The only excavations made consist of a few open cuttings of very limited extent; whilst the ores obtained are first hand-picked, then broken down by a hammer on an iron plate, and subsequently washed with a scoop in a kind of wooden trough. The tin ore thus prepared is afterwards smelted in a blast furnace of the size of an ordinary chimney-pot, supplied with air by means of a smith's bellows, and fed with charcoal made from the roots of the dwarf shrubs with which the neighbourhood abounds. The tin thus obtained is run into bars, which are chiefly employed in the country.

We are informed that Mr. J. Arthur Phillips, who has recently examined this district, is of opinion that, with a more extensive and systematic method of working, a considerable supply of tin might be obtained from this source. Mr. Phillips also states that the metal thus produced from this ore contains neither arsenic nor tungsten, and is in every way equal to the best Cornish tin.

THE COAL TRADE OF AMERICA.

The development of the great coal fields of Pennsylvania is continuously becoming of greater interest, and the returns for the past year are well worthy particular attention, as showing the commercial advances of a rapidly progressing nation. The total production of anthracite, semi-anthracite, and bituminous coal in 1854 was 6,903,498 tons; in 1855 it was 7,587,502 tons, showing an increase of 684,004 tons. If we go as far back as 1822, we find the whole amount of anthracite from the Schuylkill district was only 1480 tons, while in 1855 it had risen to 3,318,555 tons, and the whole quantity transmitted by canal and railway in the 33 years was 28,509,159 tons. In 1820, the aggregate of all kinds of coal raised in the United States was 365 tons, while the returns for 1855 give the quantity as 7,587,502 tons, and a total for 35 years of 61,956,595 tons. Coal has been the principal element which has raised this country to its present high position, and the above figures show that the community of North America are fast progressing in the steps of their English progenitors. The coal fields of that continent are the most extensive yet known in the world, and comparatively inexhaustible; yet, wide as is the area over which they must be transmitted to supply the domestic and manufacturing wants of the population, the railway and canal systems now so extensively carried out will render these treasures available to all. At present the prospects for 1856 are promising; the Schuylkill, Lelrigh, Scranton, Wyoming, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin districts have all additional channels of traffic opened, and will be able to send continuously increasing supplies. In some places the use of anthracite coal is on the increase, and its qualities are becoming still more and more appreciated; in Baltimore, for instance, the supply of bituminous coal in 1855, as compared with 1854, had fallen off 77,816 tons, while that of anthracite had increase 25,007 tons.

Among the instances of humane and civil progress now being made by our transatlantic brethren, we hear a scheme for the establishment of a Miners' Hospital in the coal districts of Pennsylvania; this proposal is highly creditable to its promoters, for in districts situated far from towns and villages, where the men employed in collieries can scarcely be said to have a home, arrangements for removing them in case of accident to an asylum where they could be properly cared for and attended to would, indeed, be a great desideratum, and establish that confidence so necessary between employer and employed. As the consumption of coal increases, the men have to work at greater depths, fire-damp is more rife, and a larger number of accidents arise from breakage of ropes and chains, falls of roof, &c. In every mining district in this populous country there are, within easy reach, hospitals and dispensaries which aid in affording ready relief to all who need it; but in the thinly populated localities of the coal districts of Pennsylvania such an establishment would be a boon, and is, indeed, a real necessity.

As long since as the winter of 1854 a bill was passed by the State for the incorporation of a Miners' Hospital, but which is open for amendment. It is proposed that colliery proprietors in different parts of the region shall be appointed commissioners; that all coal mines producing over 5000 tons a year shall contribute towards the building and support of such an establishment; and that by the assistance of the railway companies, and the Schuylkill Navigation Company, to the extent of half a cent. per ton on the amount of coals carried by them, the tax would be really inappreciable. The hospital is proposed to be managed by five trustees, one to be appointed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, one by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and three by the Coal Mining Association of the County of Schuylkill. The carriage of coal alone throughout the county is estimated to produce $18,000 per annum, and thus the building might be at once commenced, and proceed rapidly towards completion, supplying all the requirements of a colliery population, and become a real blessing to humanity. We hope soon to hear that this benevolent project has been carried into effect.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Jan. 30.—The consistency which the rumours of peace daily acquire continue to augment the value of Government and other stocks. The preparations in the hotel of the Russian embassy for the reception of its long-expected and ardently-desired masters—ardently desired by the *bonne bourgoisie* of Paris,—the opening of the *salon* of the Hotel Talleyrand, and the resumption by the Russian Church of its sacred fountain, are so many signs of the times, or, rather, prognostics of the prompt conclusion of peace, which shopkeepers and speculators eagerly canvas and thankfully accept. From the tone of the Government, Orleanist, and Royalist press, and of the conversation of gentlemen on 'Change, one would imagine that France had been inveigled into the war against her wishes and interests, and by the machinations of her ally. However, time will show whether it was wiser to evince such anxiety—almost indecent haste—to accept peace, or to hesitate until the common enemy had been reduced to the impossible for future mischief. The future is scarcely thought of, perhaps, by those who are most clamorous for peace, provided the funds go up, and they make good bargains.

In the face of the rise, and the re-appearance of capital upon the markets, the Bank of France will, it is stated, reduce its rate of discount this week, and return to its former system, which will materially contribute to facilitate the next settlement, great to the joy of the *agents de change* and others. The Credit Foncier has at last escaped from the state of stagnation in which it was so long immersed. Other speculations, such as the Docks—which, by-the-bye, should be called bonding warehouses, seeing that no ships enter there—have felt the general influence of peace. Your readers are probably aware that for some time past the affairs of this company (Docks Napoleon) have been in a most unsatisfactory state. A meeting of shareholders was held on the 23d inst., when the balance-sheet was presented, by which it appeared that the liabilities were 27,676,503·13 frs., the actual available assets, 21,177,847·65 frs.—loss, 6,498,655·48 francs. Two propositions were submitted to the shareholders, one to wind up the concern, the other to nominate a commission to carry it on—the latter was accepted almost unanimously. Fox and Henderson are the contractors for the company's works, and have given every satisfaction. One thing is very certain, that if the docks are to succeed as a commercial speculation, the company must reduce its charges, and teach its *employes* to be more civil to customers, and not keep a person dancing some six hours' attendance to get a single case cleared.

The metal market is no exception to the general rule of improvement. In Champagne, rolled iron No. 1 is quoted at 400 frs. to 440 frs. the 1000 kilogrammes; merchant bar, 435 frs. to 440 frs.; cast-iron, rare, stands at last week's prices, 190 frs. the 1000 kilogrammes; cast-iron, of the second melting, 210 frs. The retail market in Paris is heavy, although wholesale buyers are taking Time by the forelock, in anticipation of a rise next spring. Nail iron is eagerly bought up, and at good prices; Nos. 21 to 26, at 660 frs. the 1000 kilogrammes; No. 20, at 680 frs.; No. 19, at 710 frs.; No. 18, at 740 frs.; No. 17, at 800 frs.; No. 16, at 830 frs.; No. 15, at 860; No. 14, at 890 frs.; No. 13, at 920 frs. English sheet-iron ranges from 53 frs. to 55 frs.; ditto, for piping, from 58 frs. to 60 frs.; Ardennes sheet-iron, from 67 frs. to 68 frs. There has been a good deal of grumbling about the different quality of English iron lately sent, especially bar-iron. Scotch pigs vary from 185 to 190 frs. the 1000 kilogrammes. Beaufort pigs, from 230 frs. to 240 frs. Belgian pigs stand nominally at 185 frs., but there are none in the market. French (*clos mortier*) pigs, from 215 to 220 frs., but nothing doing in them. Russian copper varies from 340 frs. to 345 frs. the 100 kilogrammes; English ditto stands at 325 francs. Lead has risen to 70 frs., 71 frs., of French extractions; Spanish ditto, to 71 frs., 72 frs. Zinc is quoted at 65 frs.; sheets, 80 frs. the 100 kilogrammes. English tin, 527·50 frs.; Banca, 345·35.

The public, misled by the flattering reports of certain members of the *Academie des Sciences*, on the difficulty of distinguishing silver from silicium and tungsten, are in a fair way of being duped by some go-a-head manufacturers here. It appears, that for some time past forks, spoons, &c., of a silvery appearance, have been offered for sale, as being composed of one or other of a combination of these two metals, under the name of *argyrolithe*. The Academie recently appointed a commission, consisting of Messieurs Dumas, Thenard, and Ballard, to examine a process invented by M. Jules Barse, to distinguish tungsten and silicium from silver. Previously to the appointment of this commission, M. Ballard had been associated with M. Pouillet to investigate a pretended discovery by M. Chaudron-Junot, relative to the deposition, on copper and brass, of tungsten and silicium by the electric galvanic process. These two academicians visited the workshop of M. Chaudron-Junot, where they witnessed baths in which were apparently introduced silicates, tungstates, and molybdates. The articles to be plated or, rather, silicated, tungstated, or molybdated, were plunged in their respective baths for some hours, and when withdrawn were found to be coated with a white metallic surface, having all the appearance of silver Unfortunately for the inventor, the two academicians were not satisfied with appearances only. They analysed the deposited white surfaces, and found them to contain no traces of silicium, tungsten, or molybdenum. In some metallic powder that was found in the baths, deposited, but not upon any other metal, was discovered silver, mixed with about 5 per cent. of copper, iron, &c. But in this powder, as the deposited surfaces, there was no trace of the three metals. True, faint traces of cerium were found, that was, doubless, contained in the wolfram from which M. Chaudron-Junot prepared his tungstates. When the result of these analyses was known, M. Chaudron-Junot was invited to repeat his newly-invented process in the laboratory of the Sarbonne, with baths prepared under the direct superintendence of Messrs. Ballard and Pouillet. The offer was accepted, and—the invention failed. M. Chaudron-Junot then wrote to the Academie to withdraw his *memoire*, on the plea that it contained a grave error, and to thereby avoid the exposure of an academic report upon this attempt at mystification. M. Jules Barse subsequently presented to the Academie a note upon the method of distinguishing silver from silicium, although he was not able to distinguish any difference between the plating, said to be of silicium, of M. Chaudron-Junot's goods and silver. M. Chaudron-Junot, also, has published his *memoire*, without explaining how it was that the Academie did not report upon his invention. What with the attempt at mystification, and the publication of this note, under such circumstances the Academie was put upon its metal, so that when M. Jules Barse's note of his process was submitted, it was determined to investigate these pretensions thoroughly. Accordingly the commission, named at the commencement, repeated M. Jules Barse's experiments in analyses most carefully, upon the articles he had deposited with the Academie, and upon goods sold under the name of *argyrolithe*. Here are the results, in the words of the report:—"Our essays do not permit us to recognise as correct any of the facts announced by this chemist (M. Jules Barse). The reaction which he represented would admit of our separating tungsten, gave us nothing at all that we could analyse. We found silver in notable quantities, and recognisable by all the characteristics which it offers in the precipitates, where he assured us there was no trace of it; wherefore our conviction is complete, that the articles sold under the name of *argyrolithe* are whitened by being coated with a thin layer of silver. . . We are happy to be able publicly to declare that neither the process of M. Jules Barse nor of M. Chaudron-Junot merit in any way the attention of the Academie, nor the confidence of the public." Strong language this, but certainly not a whit too strong, if the facts are as stated. Meanwhile, the partisans of the new metals deny the imputation of any attempt at mystification, and assert that it is simply impossible to distinguish silver from tungsten, silicium, and molybdenum.

Dr. Potts's invention for sinking piles, or, at all events, a modification, is being employed in the construction of a bridge over the Saône, at

Lyons. The bridge is to be supported on a centre piece, resting upon three cast-iron piles, to be sunk some 50 feet below low-water mark. This is, I believe, the first time Dr. Potts's system has been employed in France.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

JAN. 31.—We have nothing to boast of in connection with the commercial and manufacturing transactions of the past week. The peace problem still keeps us rather in suspense, and the works, unless those engaged on Government orders, have been rather inactive during the last ten days. Sales of iron have been few, and needy holders, as usual, are reported to be offering large discounts; but the chief houses are firm, and will continue so. There will not, however, be any large accumulations of stocks for some time to come, as much will depend on the final result of the forthcoming negociations, and the satisfactory adjustment of what is considered here the worse than childish American complication about a few savages, of whom we know nothing, and care less. Some of the later advices received here allude with regret to the possibility of an interruption of friendly relations between the two countries, and seem to indicate caution in ordering under existing circumstances. From these causes the Iron Trade rules dull, and the same will apply to the general manufacturing trades of this town and district. At the Hardware houses goods are being offered in larger quantities than usual, and orders eagerly looked after. There is not, however, any reduction worth noticing in the prices of made goods, owing to the continued high prices of the raw material, and none can take place.

In the Hollow Iron Trade of West Bromwich and Wednesbury there has been activity for foreign orders, which are said to be extensive.

The Lock, Hinge, and Fender Trades of Darlaston, and the surrounding district, are dull, owing to the temporary cessation of the building trade, but prices are firm, and likely to remain so.

In the Coal Trade the utmost activity prevails, and orders keep ahead of the powers of supply, large as they now are at some of the works. Prices are, of course, firm, but without any further advance.

In connection with the public meetings, two of interest have been held since my last letter—the annual meeting of the Canal Company, on Friday last, and the other to-day, for the appointment of trade assignees, and proof of debts, under the bankruptcy of Mr. Greene, of the Lichfield Bank. At the former meeting, Sir George Nicholls, G.C.B., in the chair, the report announced a loss during the past year of 12,000*l.*, owing to the intense frost, which impeded the traffic during six weeks, and congratulated the company on the great progress the works lately inaugurated by Lord Ward, at Dudley, was making. Philip Williams, Esq., referring to a remark made by the Chairman, relative to the goods traffic during the frost, observed it was necessary the matter should be put right, so far as railways were concerned. Although railways during severe frost might receive some of the canal traffic, by bringing coal into the market, yet, taking the advantages and disadvantages, it would take a very wise man to show how railways could do any harm to the Birmingham Canal. Let them look, for instance, to the coke which the railways brought down from the north of England, superior to any produced in this district, exclusive of the red ore, limestone, and the different minerals brought into Staffordshire. Although mine owners might suffer for the moment from this competition with a new district, yet, by giving a continuance value to the works and machinery of the district, and thus keeping the iron works in existence, there could be no doubt that the ultimate advantage would more than balance the temporary loss. Any one who saw the immense quantity of minerals transferred from railways to canals at Wolverhampton and Great Bridge, must be satisfied of the advantage which the canal had derived from railways.

In the Court of Bankruptcy to-day, before Mr. Commissioner Balguy, Mr. Greene was in attendance, and the Court was occupied several hours in receiving proofs. Mr. Knight and Mr. Brace, solicitors, presented proofs for upwards of 120,000*l.*; and upon which they proposed Mr. R. Smith, mine agent, of Dudley; Mr. John Cooke, of Longdon, and Mr. J. Smith, of Lichfield, trade assignees. There was no opposition, and the nomination was confirmed. The affairs of the bank, owing to the recent discovery of defalcation by one of the clerks, amounting to 7000*l.*, are not so hopeful as they appeared to be at first, added to which there is another serious drawback talked of. It appears that doubts are now entertained as to the validity of the bankrupt's titles, if he possesses any at all, to the Brownhill and Pelsall Collieries, which are very valuable, and now being worked by the official assignee, by order of the Court, for the benefit of the estate. It is said that the transfer of the mines was never made to the bankrupt, and that they are not now available for the creditors, unless subject to a large payment, which would be equivalent to a new purchase. In his balance-sheet, presented to-day, the collieries are estimated at 25,000*l.*, exclusive of sundry debts to the same, and stock of coal in London and Birmingham estimated at about 6000*l.*; but if the title is disputed, the value of the property, if it is retained, will, of course, be materially depreciated. The Lord Chancellor is freely talked of as the authority likely to settle the question of equity, if one is involved in it, and a prolongation of the proceedings may not unreasonably be expected. In the interim, the mines are being most beneficially worked, at an outlay of wages amounting to 300*l.* per week, and a corresponding supply of superior coal, the greater portion of which is forwarded to the London market, where it is disposed of by Mr. Greene's former agent. The secured creditors' claims on the bankrupt's estate amount to 43,682*l.* 12s. 1d., and amongst them are the names of some well-known persons in the coal trade. The estimated value of the other securities stand at 51,000*l.* The total liabilities of the bank are heavy, but not yet fully ascertained. It was remarked in Court as singular, that not one tender made to-day was disputed.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JAN. 31.—The Iron Trade continues, considering the season of the year, in a state of healthful activity, and the demand for manufactured iron has increased, arising from the additional orders received this week from America and the continent of Europe. Now that an early declaration of peace seems probable, it is the opinion of many that the demand for iron will be considerably reduced. No doubt many houses largely engaged in the manufacture of war materiel, such as the Low Moor Company, would for a time be less actively employed, but the probability is that the opening of the Baltic ports, and the stimulus which a peace would give to enterprise, and the extension of our industrial arts, would more than counterbalance any temporary digression occasioned by the cessation of the preparations for war. Advices by the last mail, respecting the iron trade in America, are highly favourable; but the political intelligence from the States wears a threatening aspect, and likely to lead to a severance of our commercial relations with that country. Should such a state of things actually take place, we shall experience very great depression in the steel and cutlery trades, America being a very large purchaser of cutlery.

Soon after the dispatch of our last communication, we received intelligence from several sources of the inactivity of the Coal Trade in Derbyshire, which continues at the present time. All the southern markets are well supplied, and several quite overstocked; as a consequence of this dulness, prices have been reduced, both in London and the country. A large amount of activity usually prevails in the coal trade at this season of the year, and the present depression can only be accounted for by the enormous increase which has been going on in the production of coal for the last few years, and the great facilities offered by the railway companies for its speedy transit to all the markets of the kingdom.

We may remark, in reply to the enquiry from a correspondent at Sheffield, respecting the Midland Mining Company, that the prospects of this company are not at all encouraging, but, on the contrary, we should not be surprised to hear of their affairs being wound-up. It must be understood, however, that there are two mining companies at Ashover, and frequently both are denominated the Midland Mining Company. This is not the fact. The Midland Company are proprietors of the Victoria Mine; and the gentlemen who belong to the other mine are denominated the Mill Town Mining Company. The latter mine is, we are given to understand, in a prosperous condition, and likely soon to yield returns. The history of the Midland Mining Company's mine at Ashover is a curious one, if we are to believe the statements furnished as actual facts. It is said that a nugget of ore, weighing 18 stone, was brought from one of the mines at Eyam, toppled down the Victoria Mine at Ashover, brought up again, and afterwards exhibited in the shop of a tradesman at Chesterfield, as the actual produce of the mine. That such a piece of ore was so exhibited is certain; but it is very doubtful whether it really was the produce of the mine, as none like it has ever been found since. The effect of this was that the shares, 1*l.* each, rose to a premium of between 6*l.* and 7*l.* per share. We understand the same piece of ore was afterwards taken to Mansfield, for the same purpose. It is the commission of such dishonest acts as these that brings legitimate mining into disrepute. We hope, however, that the circumstance we have related is not true, for the sake of the honour and credit of the parties concerned.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JAN. 31.—The Stock Market was very steady during the past wee k, and a considerable business was done; and, notwithstanding lower prices for the last few days, in sympathy with London quotations, the market is preserved in firmness. In shares also business was more active, and in several instances there was a smart advance. Mining Shares were much better, and Wicklow Copper shares were done to-day at 2*l.* over the last price. In Railways, the demand was active, and leading lines fetched higher prices; Belfast Junction shares brought 1*l.* more; Great Southern and Western, 5s.; Midland Great Western, 10s.; and Waterford and Limerick, 17s. 6d. more. Other shares without alteration. The half-yearly meeting of the Great Southern Railway will be held on 23d Feb., and that of the Dublin and Wicklow on the 25th Feb. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 91¼; New 3 per Cents., 91¼; Hibernian Bank, 32¼; National Bank, 32; Royal Bank, 20½; Grand Canal Company, 39½; Patriotic Insurance, 8; Consumers' Gas, 8¼; Mining Company of Ireland, ex div., 14½; Wicklow Copper, 30; Royal Hibernian, 3s.; Belfast and Ballymena Railway, 46; Belfast Junction, 41½; Dublin and Wicklow, 5½; Great Southern and Western, 52½; Irish South Eastern, 5⅝; Killarney Junction, 7⅛; Midland Great Western, 50; Waterford and Limerick, 23.

The General Mining Company shipped about 50 tons of very rich ore this week, the lead assaying 44 ozs. of silver; and, if the weather permits, they expect to have another cargo ready shortly.

Professor Cameron delivered, last evening, the first of a course of lectures on the Metalloids, to a numerous and respectable audience, in the new lecture hall of the Dublin Chemical Society; this society, the usefulness of which I have frequently drawn attention to, is daily getting an accession of members, and has removed to larger and more commodious premises than it formerly had. The society intend forming a Museum of Practical Geology, and the members will have abundant opportunity of studying this science in all its branches, devoting particular attention to the assaying of ores, in order the more effectually to study the mineral character of Ireland.

I must preface any further observations on the General Mining Company by referring to my last, where I stated that Garryard West is held for 17 years, at 1-20th dues. I now find this to be incorrect, the company having purchased the royalty in this property.

I take up the further consideration of my subject with reference to this company with pleasure, because I can now deal with facts which tell for themselves, and which show that this company has been most successful in its operations; and from these facts, and from the opinions now entertained of the value of the mines, a good idea may be formed of the prospects of this company, when it is again placed in a condition to expend the capital necessary to be laid out before a profitable result can be obtained. Up to the middle of 1853—that is, during seven years' working—there were continual profits, and dividends were paid during five of these years, commencing, therefore, two years after the formation of the company. For the two years succeeding 1853, there were heavy losses, owing to the increased cost of working, it being found necessary to work the lower levels. This, of course, necessitated increased machinery, and increased capital to pay for it. The last half-year showed a slight profit, and it is to be hoped that, from this point, there will be continued advancement, the experience derived from the past guiding the proceedings of the future.

To give you a fair report, I must divide the period of the existence of this company into two parts, and consider it up to 1853, and from thence to the present time. Up to April, 1853, the capital stood at 6609*l.*; the profits up to that date, from sales of ore, &c., 7335*l.*=13,944*l.* The disbursements up to the same period were—on account of preliminary expenses, 432*l.*; account, mines and royalties, 1777*l.*; machinery, 1013*l.*; dividends, 3924*l.*; salaries, expenses of office, travelling, furniture, directors' remuneration, rent, and sundry other expenses, 5223*l.*=12,369*l.*: thus leaving about 1575*l.* in hand. I will remark on these figures, and conclude my notice of this company next week.

SUCCESSFUL FOREIGN MINING.

In our last Journal, we inserted some remarks anticipatory of the half-yearly meeting of the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre Association, held on Tuesday, showing the successful operations at the mines, and the still promising features of future proceedings. From the directors' report, we find that the produce of the mines for the year 1855, to Nov. 30, amounted to 16,677 tons, being 2033 tons more than the quantity raised for the same period of 1854. The quality of the ores was the same as in the previous year, being 16½ produce. The prices obtained from the sales at Swansea had been fair and steady, and enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 5*l.* per share, as we stated in our last. The report stated that in the great mine, where such rich ore was raised at the commencement of operations, the lode in the 60 fm. level had become disorded, and split into branches, in consequence of which the workings had been discontinued, and the ores subsequently shipped had been raised from other portions of the property. For years the attention of the agents had been directed to the recovery of this lode, and at the 120 fm level they have recently cut one, which they hope will turn out to be the lode in question, and if so, great expectations are entertained from it. A considerable drawback, however, was stated to exist from the difficulty experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour to work the mines effectually, the agents stating that they could effectually employ a very largely increased number of hands. They had directed that a larger number of Chinese should be employed, and that miners should be sought for from Europe. Russell Ellice, Esq., and Walter Shairp, Esq., the retiring directors by rotation, were re-elected, as was also Alexander Druce, Esq., as auditor. The candidates for the directorship, vacant by the death of G. Probyn, Esq., were Charles William Grenfell, Esq., James Denis de Vitré, Esq., and John Conybeare, Esq. On this subject we inserted, in last week's Journal, a communication from the latter-named gentleman, with some remarks thereon, with respect to a smelter being placed in the anomalous position of a director of a company of whom he purchases ores. The proprietors have, however, thought it desirable to elect Mr. Grenfell; and, while we do not for a moment insinuate that that gentleman will take any unfair advantage of his position, we cannot but feel that there is an inconsistency in such an appointment.—It is likewise with much pleasure we record the proceedings of another successful foreign mining adventure:—

The South Australian (Burra Burra) Mining Association appears, from the report of the half-yearly meeting, held in Adelaide, on Oct. 17, about assuming the same importance in the commercial world as it did on the first discovery of the Burra Burra Mine, 1845, and for years afterwards, as its then extraordinary produce increased, until the gold discoveries diverted the field of mining labour from that legitimate source to the tempting one of seeking for gold. In their report, the directors state that early in the month of May operations were commenced in the deepest levels of the mine, and have since been continued with a much greater measure of success than they could have anticipated. The ore produced during the half-year was 4409 tons, containing an average of 24 per cent. of copper, and the yield of two tributes, which expired on Sept. 28, exceeded 2660 tons, of 27 per cent., the highest average yet obtained from the mine. The accounts were of the most satisfactory character; they extended from March 31, 1854 (to which period all former transactions had been closed), to Sept. 29, 1855; they showed capital stock, 12,320*l.*; profits, 123,200*l.*; profit and loss account, 1014*l.* 5s. 6d.; sales of copper, 11,699*l.* 12s. 10d.; sales of ore, 812*l.* 1s. 9d.; fees on transfers, 32*l.* 16s; rents, 320*l.* 10s. 5d.; discount and interest, 63*l.* 5s. 5d.; sundry creditors against 376 tons of copper sent to England and India, 22,014*l.* 18s. 2d.; 24th dividend, 1390*l.*; unclaimed dividends, 5335*l.*=178,102*l.* 10s. 1d.—By moiety of the Burra Burra survey, and land adjoining, 12,010*l.* 9s. 2d.; landed property, 1939*l.* 5s. 1d.; Pompurne estate, 1317*l.* 5s. 4d.; Karculto Mine, buildings, work, and plant, 17,408*l.* 9s. 7d.; erections at Burra Burra, 20,050. 1s. 4d.; wages, tools, machinery, timber, stores, &c., 102,204*l.* 15s. 11d.; cartage, 2082*l.* 17s. 9d.; officers' salaries, and establishment, 6671*l.* 0s. 6d.; post agency and freight, 257*l.* 13s. 11d.; office furniture, 292*l.* 8s. 4d.; debts, 3285*l.* 10s. 5d.: leaving in the Bank of Australasia the unclaimed dividend fund, as above, *per contra*, 5335*l.*; a general balance of 4866*l.* 1s. 11d.; and cash in hand, 381*l.* 10s. 10d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 61,510*l.* 12s. 5d. The ore on hand at the mines, on March 31, was 3251 tons 9 cwts. 3 qrs.; raised since, to Sept. 29, 4408 tons 17 cwts. 3 qrs.=7660 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs.—By quantity delivered to the English and Australian Copper Company, 3094 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs.: leaving on hand, on Sept. 29, 4566 tons 2 cwts. 3 qrs. The copper on hand, on March 31, was 88 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs.; received from the English and Australian Copper Company, 287 tons 1 cwt. 0 qrs. 25 lbs.=375 tons 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 25 lbs.—By copper exported for sale, 150 tons; sold in Adelaide, 64½ tons: leaving on hand, 161 tons 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 25 lbs. Should no untoward circumstances occur, the directors intended to resume the payment of the dividends out of the above balance of 61,510*l.* 12s 5d. on Dec. 1 last. The report of Capt. Roach was highly favourable. The lode in the stopes in back of the 50 fm. level, at Peacock's main shaft, was 15 ft. wide, yielding malachite and red oxide of copper. In sinking Roach's shaft they had cut through a fine bunch of blue and green carbonate. In the 35 and 30 fm. levels, the pitches in them, the workings at Graham's main and air shafts, and the pitches generally in the mine, were producing good results. At Karkulto Mine, they had placed six men to drive north on the lode in the water level, where it was 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, iron, and copper ore. From the indications, Capt. Roach regretted that from the state of the water they could not sink deeper with the present means of drainage. The number of hands employed by the company on the 29th Sept. was 605. Messrs. W. Allen and John Beck were elected directors, in the place of Messrs. W. Paxton and F. J. Beck, resigned.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

The following interesting account of the Lake Superior Mines has been condensed from "Sketches of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan," by Mr. R. E. Roberts:

The existence of rich veins of copper upon the shores of Lake Superior appear to have been known to the earliest explorers in that region: in 1666, Father Claude Allouze, a Catholic missionary, visited the Lake, and frequently found pieces of native copper, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. In 1669, Baron La Hontan visited the Lake, and describes the copper mines in his *Voyages to Canada*. P. de Charlevoix visited the Lake in 1721, and Capt. Carver in 1766, both give accounts of the singular character of the copper deposits. As early a period as 1771, a company, composed of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Secretary Townsend, Sir Samuel Tucket, Bart., Mr. Baxter, Consul of the Emperor of Russia, Mr. Cruikshank, in England, Mr. Bostwick, Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart., and others, to work these mines, but this region at that time was inhabited entirely by Indians; the project was found impracticable, and abandoned. Under the presidency of John Adams, in 1800, the first attempt was made by the American Government to get possession of this mineral region. In 1819 an expedition was fitted out by the general Governor, under the command of General Cass, then Governor of the territory of Michigan, for the purpose of settling existing difficulties among the various Indian tribes living on the borders of Lake Superior. Hon. H. R. Schoolcraft accompanied the expedition, and collected a mass of valuable information relating to the mineral wealth of the Lake country; but little further attention seems to have been devoted to these mines until the territory was finally ceded by the Indians to the United States Government, in the year 1842. All the early explorers seemed to agree that copper existed in great abundance; but that so great was the distance of this region from a market, and so wild and unsettled the country, that there would be little prospect of any mines being worked with profit. Their observations, however, could not fail to draw attention to this region, and immediately after the Indian treaty, Dr. Douglass Houghton, under Government instructions, commenced a geological survey of the territory, which resulted in the discovery of veins of native copper, of most extraordinary character—extraordinary not alone for the copper itself, but also for the evidences of ancient mining on all the prominent veins of the mineral range. Professors Foster and Whitney, in their report to the United States Government, say that it is impossible, in a brief report, to describe the ancient mining on Lake Superior, which is of so much interest at the present day to the antiquarian, and some to the explorer as a clue to the richness of the veins. It may be stated, however, that these evidences of ancient mining are found on most of the prominent veins throughout the entire mineral range of Lake Superior, and must have been done at a very remote period. From the size and age of the trees growing over many of these pits, it is evident that several hundred years, at least, must have elapsed since the excavations were made. By whom they were made it is impossible to say.

The present Indians have no traditions as to copper mining in the region, and have not now any conception of how or by whom the work could have been done. Dr. Houghton continued his surveys and explorations, until he lost his life in a gale on Lake Superior, in 1845. The "Douglass Houghton," one of the prominent mines, was named in honour of his memory,—whose labours have contributed so largely in opening up a mineral region which bids fair to equal, if not rival in remunerative productiveness, the copper mines of England. The first settlement, attracted solely by the copper discoveries, was commenced, under many disadvantages, in 1846, and the Lake shore now numbers about 20,000 inhabitants. Several thriving villages have sprung up, railroads are being constructed, and a locomotive of a large size is actually on its shores, and the completion of the Sault Ste Marie Canal, in June last, gives a complete chain of water navigation from the mines on Lake Superior to the city of New York; and splendid steamers, of the largest size, now run regularly between Buffalo (in the State of New York) and Ontonagon, near the head waters of Lake Superior, about 900 miles.

The first shipment of copper, of any account, was made in 1848, amounting to about 200 tons; in 1850, about 400 tons; about the close of the latter year mining may be said to have fairly commenced; in 1853, there were about 2535 tons of copper, valued at $1,014,000, exported; in 1854, 3500 tons, valued at $1,500,000; and in the present year it is estimated that the amount to be shipped will reach 5000 tons, valued at more than two million of dollars, at the mines. The aggregate shipments from the following mines, in the Ontonagon alone, the present season, up to August 18, amount to 2,754,860 lbs. of copper, averaging 70 per cent. pure copper—viz., the Minesota, National, Rockland, Forest, Norwich, Ridge, Nebraska, Ohio Trap Rock, Adventure, Douglass Houghton, Bohemian, Toltec, Windsor, and Evergreen Bluff Mines. The Kewenaw Point and Portage Mines are equally productive. All these mines produce pure native copper, in particles and masses varying from 1 lb. up to two or three hundred tons. All the copper of Lake Superior contains more or less native silver; it is sometimes found in pieces weighing several pounds. The width of the productive veins is usually from 1 to 3 ft., and almost without exception these mines are worked on metalliferous deposits, which have all the characteristics of true veins.

IRISH MINING.—It is gratifying to observe a few successful results of mining in the sister island. The mineral wealth of this favoured isle will, it is believed, amply reward the adventurer, if he conducts his operations on safe data, proper principles, and honesty of purpose. It will be seen in a report received from a small and hitherto unnoticed mine, called Ballyvirgin, in county Clare, that the results of working for a short period has produced 65 tons of copper ore, which realised at Swansea, on the 29th Jan., 782*l.* 8s. 6d., this being the second parcel; and it may be observed that 50 tons more are ready for market. This mine was originally worked for lead about two years since, but discoveries of copper were made about nine months ago. The shares, 4000 in number (3*l.* paid), are all disposed of, and held by not more than 38 individuals. The proceedings have hitherto been conducted quietly, without extravagance or misrepresentation, and its management may be taken as a model for other adventures, on a small or large scale.

THE GREAT COWARCH MINING COMPANY have convened a meeting for Wednesday next, to receive replies, and determine the question of proceeding with the prosecution of the mine or not, a resolution having been forwarded to each adventurer to give his written determination upon the subject. A resolution was also passed, authorising the company to pay into court, on account of the claim of Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 28*l.* 8s. 9d., being 1s. 3d. per share on 455 shares purchased for the company, and which it is considered was merely done for stock-jobbing purposes, and ought not to be charged against the adventurers. The operations may be considered as stopped, the cost for January being only 2*l.* 7s. 11d., and the balance against adventurers 18*l.* 7s. 9d.

At the GREAT WORK MINING Meeting, on Nov. 27, Messrs. Pool, F. Hill, Harvey, T. H. Edwards, and Dalton, were appointed a committee, to confer with Capt. Blight on the practicability of reducing the expenditure on the future workings of the mine. After a very careful investigation, attended by Capt. Blight, the purser, and the other agents, the committee found the agency charges to be—purser, 8*l.* 8s.; clerk, 6*l.* 6s.; Capt. Blight, 12*l.* 12s.; W. Blight, 7*l.* 7s.; T. Edwards, 7*l.* 7s.; J. Blight, 6*l.* 6s.; P. Roberts, engineer, 7*l.* 7s.=55*l.* 13s. per month. The committee were surprised at the small number of tributers, and found there were six pitches only. Capt. Teague, of Wheal Vor, Capt. Thomas, of Dolcoath, and Capt. Bryant, of Buller and Basset United, had been engaged to inspect the mines, and reported that after carefully examining all the points, and taking into consideration the limited quantity of tin ground laid open, they were of opinion that, in order to prosecute the works recommended with spirit, it would be necessary to raise capital for that purpose; for, until some discoveries were made in the part of the mine now working, or more tin ground laid open, little could be expected more than to pay the expenses of that part of the mine. They also recommended, that with the present high price of tin, all the slimes and heaps of tin leavings on the mine that will pay for working be dressed up. The committee add that, in consequence of the critical state of the mine, and the absolute necessity for a revision and retrenchment, a special general meeting be called.

ST. COLUMB TRESAVEAN.—A company is in formation for working this promising sett, held under a lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues, divided into 3000 shares. For the development of this mine necessary machinery is in course of erection for opening on the lodes. The sett extends over an area of upwards 200 acres of mineralised ground on the course of the lodes; and adjoining the old Trugo rich copper mines, five lodes have been discovered, from 5 to 6 feet wide, producing copper and lead; the sett has been inspected and reported on by experienced mine agents and engineers, who all pronounce it a promising undertaking. The first general meeting was held at the Red Lion Tavern, St. Columb, on Tuesday, when resolutions were entered into, and Mr. C. R. Webb (late purser of Wheal Golden) appointed purser.

COMBMARTIN CONSOLS.—Mr. John Gould will sell, by public auction, on Wednesday next, the whole of the machinery, including a water-wheel, 40 ft. high, 3 ft. wide in breast, oak axle, wood rings, &c.

MINING IN WALES.—A splendid discovery of lead has been made at MOFLISTRI; the specimens I saw as having been broken from the lode would give 2½ tons per fm. Some large lumps have been, I understand, forwarded to London, which were not so rich as the smaller pieces.——Rumour states a most extraordinary discovery of gold took place at DOLFRWYNOG, on Saturday last; to a certain extent it is a fact.——A serious accident took place this morning at the CWMHEISIAN MINE, whereby one man was killed, and others injured. This mine is, I believe, worked by the same parties as hold Dolfrwynog.—*Dolgelly, Jan. 29.*

Mr. John Harris, of Dolgelly, has advertised several gold mining setts in North Wales for sale. Great efforts are now being made to prove whether gold in this country can be obtained at a profit, and it is expected that the question will be decided shortly.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Mexican and South American Company have received advices from their establishments in Chili, by the *Atrato*:—The advices from Herradura Smelting Works are to the 15th Dec.; Mr. Barnes, the chief superintendent, had arrived on the 4th, and carried out the board's orders, by dismissing Messrs. Robert Edward Alison and Frederick Field. The *Law Ogilby* arrived on the 4th with bricks, furnace iron, clay, &c., and was to be laden with copper *Ing* regulus. The *Isabella*, with 350 tons of coals, and a supply of acids, arrived on the 19th, and would load with regulus. A large stock of ores and regulus was on hand. The annual stock-taking was about to commence. The advices from Caldera Smelting Works are to Dec. 17, on which day Mr. Rodbard, the superintendent, had arrived, and would direct the yearly stock-taking. The *Araucania* was discharging Welsh coal; the *Eulogia*, Chilian coal; the *Gem of the Nith*, English coal; the *Alianza* and *Amistad*, sulphuret ores. A large stock of regulus and silver regulus was waiting for shipment. The company's steamer, *Anne*, was on the 15th at Herradura, the machinery being overhauled, which was found in good condition. Since the last advices, the *Nina* and *Fanny* have arrived at Swansea with copper, copper regulus, and silver copper regulus, on account of the company. Mr. Barnes, the new manager, is a man of great ability, a well trained smelter, and of sound experience in commercial operations; under his direction, measures are in progress for extending the working, and introducing increased economy with the new year. Mr. Lawson L. Taylor, lately a merchant at Hamburgh, becomes assistant superintendent. Mr. Alfred Sinclair, C.E., who is an experienced smelter, will, on January 1, be promoted from superintendent of smelting at Tongoy Works to be superintendent of smelting at Herradura Works. Mr. W. St. Neale has returned from Huasco, and is appointed book-keeper at Caldera Works, and Mr. Borman will be removed from Caldera Works to Herradura Works, to become assistant to the book-keeper there. Mr. G. F. A. Tait, surgeon and supernumerary assayer, left by the last mail for Herradura. A new clerk was to be appointed by Mr. Barnes at the Tongoy Works, on Jan. 1. The officers and men are all reported to be in good health.

The Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company, since their meeting last week, have received advices, of which the following is an abstract:—SANTA ANA MINES: Oct. cost *86*77, returns $13,484; Nov. cost $7118, returns $15,225.—MARMATO MINES: Cost $14,205, returns $15,871.—PURIMA MINES: Oct. cost $4971, returns $3815; Nov. cost $4136, returns $4040. The cost at Purima includes the expense of putting up new stamping mills. Gold to the amount of $15,130 has been received by this packet.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices from their agent to Dec. 15, confirming the important improvement in the Checo Copper Mine, where the stopes in the bottom of the 30 fm. level are producing a large quantity of ore of from 34 to 36 per cent., and the 40 fathom level is fast approaching this ore ground. The agent states he had been to the mine, and had found it richer than ever. The December produce would be quite equal to that of November, which consisted of about 100 tons of best ore, 35 per cent.; 16 tons ditto, 30 per cent.; 54 tons of Despintes, 15 per cent.; 64 tons ditto, 13 per cent. The silver mines presented no change.

The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica received, on Wednesday, very satisfactory reports from the mines up to Jan. 7:—At Provost's, the lode in the level driving north-east is about 4 ft. 6 in. wide, carrying two regular walls, composed of flookan, porphyry, oxide of iron, and mundic, with occasional sprigs of yellow copper ore. At Stamford Hill, the lode in the 22, north-east of shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, with good regular walls, composed of porphyry, and a quantity of iron, stained with green carbonate of copper, easy for driving. In the 35, northeast of shaft, it afforded Capt. Harpur much satisfaction to say that the lode continued to present the same favourable appearances named in his last report. The portion of the lode through which they were driving was about 7 ft. wide, very kindly; the hanging-wall was very smooth and regular, underlying north-west about 12 in. per fm. Capt. Harpur states he never remembered seeing a better defined lode. The ground in the 35 cross-cut is much softer for driving through than it has been, carrying a quantity of carbonate, and spots of ore, thus showing that they are getting near the lode. Everything was being done to push forward this important work as fast as possible. They hoped to make the necessary communication with the shaft, should the ground continue as at present, by the end of the month, or, at furthest, the first week in the next. On the whole, Stamford Hill never looked so encouraging as at the present time, and Capt. Harpur felt persuaded that as they approached the base of the mountain a valuable lode would be the result. During the past six months, the total amount of work done in sinking, rising, driving, &c., was 148 fms. 0 ft. 8 in. Five cottages had been erected, containing together 15 rooms, for the accommodation of the English miners, besides other out-buildings.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices from Cobre to Dec. 31 and Jan. 5, by which it appears that no material alteration had taken place since the last report, but that the works were proceeding satisfactorily, with prospects of improvement. During the past month, the following ore had been raised:—3 tons stone, 3 tons ragging, 41 tons dust, 10 tons grey dust, 1 ton 2d grey dust, 2 tons grey stone: total, 60 tons ore, and 3 tons precipitate.

The Waller Gold Mining Company have advices from their superintendent in Virginia, to the 5th inst.:—"I am happy to report the resumption of our operations so far as mining is concerned. The mill is yet closed, the frost continuing with (if possible) increased severity. Both yesterday and to-day snow has fallen heavily, and I am in hopes the weather will soon change, so as to permit stamping. I shall send you by the next mail the monthly returns for December. I have been so much occupied with settling and the new hirings, I have not had time to complete them this week. I have succeeded in getting back my old hands in many instances, and everything bids fair for the new year. I trust soon to show you, by my weekly returns, an increased result to a considerable extent over last year's yield."

The Fort Bowen Mining Company have advices from their manager, Capt. Tregoning, to Jan. 5:—The gold extracted amounted to 47 ozs. 9 dwts. 2 grs. The weather being unsettled, it was not deemed advisable to send it by the present mail. The Christmas holidays had interfered with the working, and Capt. Tregoning required English miners: eight excellent hands have been selected, and sent out, and by this time are at the mines. It is fully expected that at the meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, the whole of the additional capital required will be subscribed for, as the shares have considerably advanced in price, in consequence of the favourable report of the operations. The following is extracted from a letter received from Capt. Tregoning:—"The gold return from the week ending Dec. 21 to the week ending Jan. 5, 10 ozs. 0 dwts. 1 gr.; in my possession, 47 ozs. 9 dwts. 2 grs., all of which I hope you will find correct. In the last 15 days the work has progressed but slowly, and I regret to see the gold produce so fallen off; it is occasioned by not having a supply of wood, and not the deficiency of people to work the engine."

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company have advices from Mr. Waddel, dated Dec. 19. He acknowledges the receipt of a further credit on Messrs. Baring and Co. for 1000*l.*, and says—"It is a matter of great satisfaction that not only has the mine been amply supplied with all descriptions of stores for 50 men for six months, and for all the cattle until next harvest, at prices one-third less than are now current, but also that everything required in the way of stock, wagons, and implements—a large supply of iron, steel, miners, carpenters', and smithing tools, quicksilver, powder, &c., are now on the premises, and in use, rendering us thereby independent of the winter season, and the high prices we should otherwise have had to pay the storekeepers at Coulterville." Mr. Waddell further states that the road to the vein is completed, the engine-house roofed in, and a comfortable place for the stock erected; that they are getting out quartz which the manager says looks much better than expected, and must certainly pay well; and Mr. Waddell adds: "I know of nothing now to cause delay, and have intimated that I calculate on the entire machinery, including the new stampe, being at work the day after Christmas: and with a considerable part of our contract for 600 cords of wood executed, and our advanced position generally, I am able to form an estimate of the expenses and results, and I think, from all the working of the quartz from the Mary Harrison vein, my lowest estimate of its yield, $25 per ton, will be at least borne out. Assuming the cost of working and amalgamating to be $15 per ton, and royalty $4, making $19, at $25 per ton it would leave a profit of 30 per cent., and all it yields above that will be additional gain; if it comes up to Mr. Phillipe's estimate (*$38* per ton), after his trial of it at Mount Ophir works, the returns will very handsome indeed, when working on an extensive scale; and I do not despair of reducing the expense of working the quartz to about $12 per ton, when we can get good men.

The Rocky Bar Gold Mining Company have advices from Mr. Seyton, dated Grass Valley, Dec. 17. He says—"I have sunk the shaft about 16 ft., and opened out galleries in such a manner as will, when finished, give me work for the winter. We are beginning to get the rock out now. Portions of it do not look so good as that taken from our upper galleries; it is denser, and of a blueish tint, with an immense quantity of iron pyrites. The water is less now, and I can keep it under with ease. The machinery is in good order, and I have strong hopes of being able to weather the winter. I would have sunk the shaft 10 or 12 ft. deeper now, but the rock at the bottom was hard, and I did not wish to do more dead work than was necessary to secure work for the winter. The sinking of the shaft the 16 ft. above alluded to took 17 days."

The Australian Mining Company have advices from their agent, Mr. Forster, dated Tungkillo Mine, Oct. 10:—During the last month we have sunk Masterman's shaft 10 ft. 8 in., the total depth being 37 ft. 7 in. below the 60 fm. level. The shaft is now set to sink for 45*l.* per fm., for 4½ fms. or down to the 70 fm. level, including a fork of about 5 ft. The ground in the shaft is a little harder, hence the increased price; but part of this is due to the extra depth from which the stuff is to be hauled. There is no lode to be seen that can be called a lode, but the flookan, which is the leader to it, is still holding down. In the course of eight weeks or so from the present time I hope to commence to drive in the 70 fm. level, and probably to the north as well as the south. At that depth I think we can calculate pretty accurately whether or not there would be any probability of success by further deepening Tungkillo Mine, and it will now be many months before we can so write you.—CHARLTON MINE: In my opinion it is most important to the future interests of the company that the Charlton Mine should be at once proceeded with.

The English and Australian Copper Company have advices from their manager at Adelaide to Oct. 19. Three furnaces were lighted on the 5th, and the refinery on the 12th. They had by last report about 70 tons of pig copper to go on with, so they will be able to more than pay the Burra Burra Company the copper due to them on the 30th inst. The stock of coals on the works on the 13th inst. was 371 tons, and with the present abundance of cartage, it must continue to accumulate, notwithstanding the consumption. Six coal ships have arrived with about 4000 tons of coal. The stock of ore on hand was 6330 tons. The *Donald M'Kay*, with 373 tons of ore, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult.; and the *Champion of the Seas*, bringing these advices, with 176 tons of ore. The carting season has commenced with great spirit, and will, no doubt, continue to go on so till harvest commences, which, from present appearances will be at an early date, and promises to be a very abundant one. From the 1st to the 6th inst. 225 tons of ore were sent away from the works, and from the 7th and 15th 285 tons.

The North British Australasian Company have received advices per *Granite City* from Mr. Mackay, dated Sydney, Nov. 1, and from Mr. Beeger, dated Kawau, Oct. 8. The intelligence from Kawau, with regard to the progress at the mine, is unfavourable, and the workings have proved so unproductive at the deepest level, and the expenditure continued to be so great, that Mr. Mackay had written to Mr. Beeger, recommending total suspension of further trials. The accounts of the properties of New South Wales and general business continue to be very satisfactory.

The South Australian Copper Mining Company have advices from their manager, dated Strathalbyn, Oct. 19:—On the mine we have been occupied in preparing to go to work immediately that the engine is put together. I have succeeded in getting the whole of the cargo of the *South Sea* carted to the mine, with the exception of the boiler, which last at present at the Goolwa, whither I had sent it, as the roads between this place and Adelaide are at present too bad to allow of its being brought up that way. A party start to fetch it thence to this place to-morrow, and when it arrives (which I hope will be in the course of next week) a few days will enable us to put it together and commence working immediately. The flues of the furnace are completed and ready for the arching, and when the bricks are landed from the *Switzerland*, a few days will also enable us to have the furnace and its appurtenances ready for smelting. I hope that in my next I shall have to report to you the success of the smelting.

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company have advices from their resident director at Melbourne to Oct. 25. He forwards bill of lading for 12 tons 15 cwt. of tin ore, and 153 oz. of gold in two bars, shipped in the *Champion of the Seas*, the produce of the company's establishment at the Ovens; also, a box of samples of tin ore. He also transmits Mr. Thompson's report on the quartz bands at Mount Blackwood gold fields and at Mount Egerton, and adds—"Mr. Thompson will leave this week to examine the quartz veins recently discovered near Geelong, at a place called Steiglets. I have suggested to him the expediency of securing, if possible, a claim on some quartz vein he may consider eligible, and employ upon it a sufficient number of men to retain possession of it, leaving the question of machinery for crushing and amalgamating for the present, until the value of the claim has been proved, and the board have had time to send out further instructions with reference to future operations; at the same time, anything decidedly advantageous in this branch of mining I shall not hesitate to enter into without delay." With respect to the Tin Ore he remarks,—"The whole of this has been shipped by this vessel, and I hope it will realise a price in accordance with the assay. That raised by Mr. Thompson I felt compelled to extract the gold from here, owing to the extreme fineness of the gold, which was likely to be partially lost in the bags, and the variableness of the quality rendering it impossible to give a fair average sample; some bags averaged as low as 20 ounces per ton, and two small lots gave at the rate of 350 ounces per ton.

The Worthing Mining Company have despatches from their acting manager at Adelaide to October 19. The information received is of an encouraging character, and more especially so as the colonial committee have entered into arrangements to work a mineral property of 630 acres in the Strathalbyn district, upon most advantageous terms. This property is reported upon as being situated in an excellent locality, and the lodes already laid open warrant the most sanguine expectations of an early return to this country of copper ores. The analyses of ores already obtained give a produce of from 30 to 40 per cent., and from the situation of the grant there can be no doubt but that in a few years a considerable addition to the value of the freehold land will be made, independent of the great chances of mineral wealth likely to be secured by an active development. The company have a right of pre-emption to the freehold land, and according to the produce of ores already certified, if the purchase is completed the company will most likely realise a considerable advantage.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. Calvert: Extracting metals from their ores.—J. E. A. Gwynne: Instruments for indicating pressure or vacuum.—W. H. Zahn: Windmills or wind-engines.—A. Tolhausen: Double-acting pumps.—F. C. Hills: Economising fuel.—T. D. Duppa: Generating and heating steam.—P. M. Salomon: Manufacture of gas from peat, and in the coke resulting therefrom, and also in the apparatus connected with that manufacture.—W. Rowett: Mechanical arrangement for lifting weights, and other useful purposes.—C. Cowper: Treatment of coal, and in the purification, desiccation, and agglomeration of coal, and in machinery and apparatus for such purposes.—J. Taylor: Apparatus for raising and lowering weights.—W. B. Johnson: Steam-boilers and engines.—C. Mather and C. Millward: Steam and vacuum guages.—C. Hart: Portable steam-engines, and in apparatus connected therewith for tilling, and cultivating land.—J. Wright: Furnaces and fire-bars.—J. Betteley: Rolling of iron for the making of ships' knees.—R. S. North and R. Peacock: Metallic packings for pistons.—H. Hindle: Apparatus for regulating the flow of steam and gas.—R. A. Brooman: Machinery for boring and excavating.—A. V. Newton: Manufacturing rods, shafts, and tubes of iron and steel.—W. Watson: Arrangement of furnaces.—J. Darlington: Manufacture or production of zinc or speiter.—J. Fernihough: Steam-boilers and apparatus for consuming smoke.—W. Pole and F. W. Kitson: Railway wheels.—W. Routledge: Cocks of valves for regulating the flow and pressure of steam, water, or other fluids.—J. Hostage, T. I. B. Hostage, and J. Tatlock: Railway chairs.

SMOKE PREVENTION, AND STEAM-BOILERS.—A few days since, Mr. Lee Stevens delivered a lecture to the members of the Polytechnic Institution, Southampton, on the subject of Smoke Prevention, and illustrative, also, of his patent safety steam-boilers. Divesting his address of all dry technicalities, the lecturer conveyed to his audience, in popular terms, a very distinct notion of the system he has so long and successfully adopted for the prevention of smoke in land furnaces of almost every conceivable form, from a baker's oven to a steam-boiler or a brewing copper of the largest dimensions. In the system thus practically carried out by Mr. Stevens the main feature is the introduction of a current of heated air at the extreme inner end of the fire-place, which, whilst extending from side to side of the furnace in an ascending stream, intercepts and mingles with the carbonaceous gases from the coal fire, or the assimilated gases of other sorts of fuel; thus supplying them with the requisite quantity of oxygen in a proper state, converts them, by more perfect combustion, to the required purposes, instead of allowing them to escape in the murky form of useless and destructive smoke; and thereby causing an economy of fuel, practically found to average 20 per cent. That most extensive success, and comparatively few failures, had followed the use of his invention, the lecturer proved to the apparent satisfaction of his audience, by reference to his testimonials, showing the safety as well as the efficiency of his system, from all parts of the kingdom, and by the distribution in the room of a long list of first-class firms in London and elsewhere, to whom he is permitted to refer any one who desires to be personally assured that Mr. Lee Stevens practically and economically effects what he undertakes to do. With reference to his more recent invention, he stated that, although adaptable with equal advantage to land as well as to marine purposes, the latter had been his primary object, regarding which he had sought some means by which the carbonic gases, escaping from the furnace, might be ignited in some other place of interception; and the very simple plan he has invented ensures their complete combustion within the limits of the boiler itself, preventing alike the formation of smoke and all danger from over-heated funnels; and thus, as a natural and inevitable consequence, the invention causes economy of fuel in proportion with the more or less bituminous quality of the coal—ranging, practically, from 15 to 30 per cent. These effective, safe, and economical results are attained by the admission of air to a second fire-box, or combustion chamber, in front of and forming part of the boiler, wherein communication is provided between the flues and tubes that convey the flames and unignited gases from the furnace, through the boiler; and which chamber constitutes, in fact, the most desirable medium for supplying such unconsumed gases with the requisite quantity of oxygen to convert them entirely into flame. So constructed, the ordinary waste of fuel by the passing off of smoke is turned into economy, by the constituents of the smoke being converted into flame; and the additional heat so obtained becomes so much more evaporative power conferred upon the boiler; whilst the risk of fire, from the occasional ignition of the coal gas after it has passed uselessly through the tubes, and becomes inflamed upon contact with the atmosphere, is most effectually avoided. The lecturer stated that it was the opinion of Capt. John Vine Hall, who commanded the *Cæsus* when she was unfortunately burnt, that such a catastrophe would not have occurred to her had her boilers been fitted with the lecturer's combustion chambers; and among other practical and scientific names mentioned as recommending the invention were those of Mr. Alexander Gordon, Mr. Robert Galloway (Inspector of Steam-boilers for the Thames), Capt. John Ford (late Superintendent to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company), Capt. F. D. Stewart, R.N., &c. &c. The lecture was illustrated with several diagrams, and at the close the thanks of the audience were, through the President, voted to Mr. Stevens for his interesting and instructive address.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY SPIKES.—Mr. George Hopper, of Houghton-le-Spring, and Britannia Iron-Works, near Fence Houses, has patented an improvement in railway spikes for fastening the chair to the sleeper. The spikes are twisted spirally, so that they revolve when driven into the sleeper, and hold the chair to the seat with all the firmness of a screw. The round part under the head is tapered conically, so as to fit with accuracy the hole in the chair, by which means any side vibration of the rails is effectually prevented. Mr. Hopper has already made nearly 1000 tons of spikes, and has recently taken out another patent for an improved form of "swaging rolls," to facilitate their manufacture. While the cost of ordinary wooden trenails is 4*l.* per 1000, the cost of the improved spike varies according to the price of iron, from 70*s.* to 110*s.* per 1000; but, as they may be guaranteed for 20 or 30 years, they may be considered much cheaper in the end.

THE DIVINING ROD.—The Rev. A. Suckling, L.L.B., recently delivered at St. Helliers, Jersey, a lecture on the history, antiquity, and correct principles of the "dowsing" rod, for the discovery of minerals, metals, and springs of water below the surface of the earth. We have, on various occasions, narrated the doings of our Cornish ancestors, and many West of England men in more modern times, with the "divining rod; but the reverend lecturer has on this occasion gone deeper into the subject than any of his predecessors who have supported the practice. Mr. Suckling stated that he was convinced there existed a certain, though inexplicable, affinity between the effects of operations with the divining rod and what, in our present modern designation, is termed "mesmerism;" that he refers them to one and the same source. It was then attempted to be shown that mesmerism was known to the ancient Egyptians, and that many anecdotes and passages of Scripture show that it was well understood among the entire population of Asia. To this principle is ascribed the application of Naaman, captain of the host of Syria, to obtain cure for his leprosy, and the interview of Saul with the Witch of Endor. In the course of the lecture it was stated that many of the wells in the island had been discovered by himself and others, endowed with the peculiar power which was said to appertain only to certain persons. With all the so-called proofs of the existence of this mysterious power, we cannot help thinking most of the arguments very far fetched, nor do we think that the lecture will be found to have done much to convince reasoning men of the soundness of the system.

"MURCHISON ON BRITISH MINES AS AN INVESTMENT."—The *Plymouth Journal*, in reviewing the fourth edition of Mr. Murchison's volume, says—"The fact that the first edition of this work appeared so recently as at the close of 1854, and that we have now before us the fourth edition, proves that Mr. Murchison has in its publication met a great public want. There are a large number of persons who are interested in mining, and if men saw their way more frequently than than they do to an honest pursuit of it, more capital would flow into it than heretofore. In this work Mr. Murchison enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles, and it is his own fault if, after the instruction and admirable advice which this book contains, he runs himself headlong into difficulties, or become a heavy loser by his speculations. It is, in truth, an excellent guide, and, as far as the nature of a property so shifting as the value of mines will allow, a reliable exponent of the present value of all the most notable of the western 'adventures.' There is an interesting chapter in which the objections to British mines are considered, and the nature of such investments explained; and this edition includes a review of the progress of British mines in 1855, the dividends paid during the year, and the present position and prospects of the principal mines in this country. There are 138 dividend and progressive mines noticed, and a valuable appendix exhibits the present position and prospects of British mining enterprise. The author has brought together a mass of facts which prove the immense riches which have been derived from successful mining, and we should, if we had the space, like to draw largely upon its interesting pages. We strongly recommend the work to all who are pecuniarily interested in the subject on which it treats."

MINE ACCIDENTS.—At Spearne Consols, last week, a young man, named Warmington, lost his sight and one arm whilst preparing a hole for blasting.—At East Pool Mine, on Wednesday, Thomas Bennetts fell about 60 fms., and was killed.—At United Mines, on Thursday, Ambrose Bray was killed in descending the man-engine, through missing his footing in the 45 fm. level.

The European Gas Company have convened the half-yearly meeting for the 13th inst. A dividend of 10*s.* per share is now in course of payment.

The London General Omnibus Company's traffic returns, for the week ending Jan. 21, were 3503*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

THE IRON TRADE.—"Ironmaster," in to-day's *Worcester Journal*, says—"Since I last wrote to you there has been but little change in the prospects of the trade; if anything, there is more disposition on the part of the pig-iron makers to sell than there has been for some time past, and the quotations are a shade lower; this is not at all to be wondered at, when the great quantity produced is taken into consideration: at no period was there so much pig-iron made, although there has been times since Lady Day, 1853, when much more wrought-iron was finished. There are still several large malleable iron works at a stand in the South Staffordshire district, and if they had been operation during the last year, or rather since Midsummer last, and a market found for their produce, we should have had less stocks of pigs than were ever known. Their stoppage has made a difference in the consumption of pigs of about 16,000 tons a month; this gap has been made up, however, by the extraordinary production of the foundries throughout the district, and I have no doubt if we had an easier money market it would, by the impetus given to local undertakings in sanitary works, &c., keep up the demand.

I am sorry to say there has been under-selling in strip and iron sheet singles for nails. As I before said, nothing but necessity is the cause of it. Any one who knows the trade, or who will go into figures, may soon satisfy themselves that it is a losing game to sell under the declared price of the trade, and to those who have to *buy* their materials, either as pig-iron producers or wrought-iron manufacturers, will readily admit the correctness of what I say. Hot-blast mine-pigs are 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton, best makes; the tendency of the market in favour of the buyers."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—In the United Kingdom there were, on June 30, 8115 miles of line open for traffic, against 7803 miles on the 30th of June, 1854; 51,815,149½ passengers were conveyed thereon, against 50,367,404 in 1854; the receipts from passengers amounted to 4,125,487*l.* (exclusive of extra fares), against 4,081,792*l.* in 1854; and the receipts from goods and cattle amounted to 5,212,865*l.*, against 4,826,825*l.* in 1854. The grand total revenue of all railroads for the half-year was 9,894,049*l.*, against 9,424,603*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1854.

The returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 26 amounted to 352,571*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1855 to 313,121*l.*, showing an increase of 39,450*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 154,789*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 130,015*l.*, showing an increase of 24,774*l.*

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 3547*l.*; on the Great Northern to 3440*l.*; on the Great Western to 4130*l.*; on the London and North-Western to 6760*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 237*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 1326*l.*; on the London and South-Western to 2225*l.*; and on the South-Eastern to 3109*l.*: total, 24,774*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 197,782*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1855 to 183,106*l.*, showing an increase of 14,676*l.* In in the receipts of those lines, which added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 39,450*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1855.

RAILWAY REFORM is progressing: on Monday, a meeting of parties interested in railway property, resident in Liverpool, Manchester, and the adjacent towns, was held, when it was decided to form a Shareholders' Association at Liverpool, in order to act with the London committee, the gentlemen appointed being Messrs. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., G. Maxwell, Alexander Macgregor, Robert Moon, John Highfield, and Maxwell Hislop. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Malins alluded to the high price paid for the carriage of goods, owing to the heavy expenses extravagantly incurred in working the several lines, as well as the monopolies they fostered. As an instance of this, he might state that certain houses were privileged to send goods in certain directions; and a friend of his had complained that, when he wanted to send 1500 bales of Manchester goods from that place to London, he had to do it through one particular house, and was compelled to pay that house 1s. per bale, or 75*l.* upon the whole. It was suggested that, in originating a reform like that in contemplation, the basis of operations should be made as broad as possible, and that provisional committees should be appointed in all provincial towns, with the view of getting the best opinions on the subject from all parts of the country, these committees to confer with that in London, and coming before the railway world with a definite and complete scheme of operations.—On Wednesday, the adjourned meeting was held at the London Tavern. Mr. Malins commented strongly on the mismanagement of the several lines, and said that the case of the Eastern Counties was not an isolated one. They had stated that the gain there on the coal trade was 8*s.* 3*d.* per mile per train of 30 wagons, which would give a profit of something like 320,000*l.* each half-year on this branch of traffic. This calculation was based upon the fallacy that the 30 wagons ran the whole distance; whereas the fact was that, from Peterborough southward the number of wagons diminished at every station, and the receipts become less and less, while the expenses were the same to the end of the journey. Among other points of mismanagement, to the correction of which the association might direct attention, was the permitting of salaried servants to become contractors and traders, as in the case of Mr. Gooch, of the Eastern Counties; the practice of giving certain large carriers a sort of monopoly of the goods traffic, whereby they obtained a commission on all the goods carried; the mingling of capital and revenue account; and the running of heavy trains where lighter would be sufficient. This would obviate the necessity of employing the large engines, which were such a source of expense, by destroying the permanent way. It was proposed to manage the affairs of the association by a council of 100 members, 25 to be elected in London, the rest in the several provincial towns; and from this council an executive committee of 12 was to be appointed. There appeared to be no difficulty in providing funds—most of the members of the committee had subscribed 10 guineas each; but a small annual subscription of 10*s.*, extending over all the railway proprietors, would be the most desirable way of raising the necessary means. Several members of both Houses of Parliament, as well as many influential railway proprietors, had promised to support the movement. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Brown, G. Smith, Goldsmidt, and Captain Tuckett. In the course of the discussion it was elicited that one company, with a capital of only 1,000,000*l.*, had thrown away in law and parliamentary expenses 112,000*l.* The committee, as proposed by Mr. Malins, was elected, which terminated the business of the meeting. From the above, it will be seen that, although the association has been in existence only a few days, already considerable progress has been made in its organisation. It is too early to make any comments on its sphere of action, but we shall bail with satisfaction any steps that may be taken to secure a safe, efficient, and economical reform in our railway system. [We are glad to be able to add that the movement is advancing in a most satisfactory manner. By an announcement in our advertising columns, it will be seen where subscriptions are received, and that the office of the association is at 430, West Strand, where every information can be obtained.]

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors of the association, held at the offices of the company, Gresham house, Old Broad-street, this 29th day of Jan., 1856.

RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq. (Chairman), in the chair,

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following report was read:—

REPORT.

In accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the present meeting is appointed to be held for the purpose of laying before the proprietors a general statement of the position of the company, with a summary of the present state of the finances, and for the purpose of electing two directors and one auditor, in the room of those who retire by rotation.

The produce of the mines for the last year, to the 30th of November, amounted to 16,677 tons, being 2033 tons more than the quantity raised for the same period in 1854.

The quality of the ores sold at Swansea up to the present time is the same as that of the ores sold in 1854—being 16¼.

The price of copper during the last year has not varied, and the prices realised for the ores sold at the ticketing sales at Swansea have been fair and steady. The directors have, therefore, the pleasure of declaring a dividend of £5 per share, payable on and after the 7th day of February next, this very handsome dividend being partly, however, due to the receipt of the ores which had accumulated at the mines at the time of the last half-yearly meeting.

The proprietors will, no doubt, recollect that at the commencement of the operations of the company the ores brought to this country were principally raised from the Great Mine, and were of a rich quality. This mine was worked to the depth of about 60 fms., when the lode became disordered and split into small branches, in consequence of which the workings upon it were discontinued, and the ores subsequently shipped to Swansea were raised from other portions of the company's property. For some years past the attention of the agents has been given to the recovery of this lode; and recently accounts have been received that a lode has been cut in the 120 fm. level, which they hope, and have every reason to expect, will prove to be the lode in question; and if so, one from which great expectations may be entertained.

The lode, however, is not yet sufficiently developed to enable the directors to make any positive communication to the proprietors.

As some drawback, however, to this flattering statement, they have to lament the great difficulty which they experience in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour to work the mines, the agents now stating they could advantageously employ a great many more hands underground.

Your directors have fully considered this question in all its bearings, they have instructed their agents to secure the services of a greater number of Chinese, and they are making enquiries respecting miners from Europe. Their best exertions shall be used to overcome this difficulty; but they feel bound to state to their proprietors that it is a very formidable one.

At this meeting two directors, Russell Ellice, Esq., and Walter Shairp, Esq., and one auditor, Alexander Druce, Esq., go out of office by rotation, but are immediately re-eligible, and are candidates for re-election, and for which, at the close of this meeting, a ballot will take place; after which another ballot will be held, for the election of a director, in the room of George Probyn, Esq., deceased; for which Charles Wm. Grenfell, Esq., M.P., James Denis de Vitre, Esq., and John Conybeare, Esq., are candidates.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the report now read be received and adopted.

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and directors, for their services in conducting the affairs of company.

A ballot was then proceeded with, when Russell Ellice, Esq., and Walter Shairp, Esq., were re-elected as directors; and Alexander Druce, Esq., as auditor.

And a further ballot was taken, when Charles William Grenfell, Esq., M.P., was elected a director of the company, in the room of George Probyn, Esq., deceased.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE POUNDS per share, free of income tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the offices of the association, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after Thursday, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock. The proprietors must leave their certificates for examination three clear days before the day of payment.

WALTER SHAIRP, } Directors of the Company.
GEO. WHITMORE, }

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Jan. 29, 1856.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—An ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders in this adventure was held at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, on the 26th inst.

The balance-sheet, showing a balance in favour of the company of 74*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, was read; and a CALL of SIXPENCE per share was made, payable on the 14th February.

11, New Broad-street, London, Jan. 26, 1856.

THE WELSH POTOSI LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE.

At the GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders, held at the company's offices, 26, Gresham-street, London, on Wednesday, 30th January, 1856,

JAMES LOFTHOUSE, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by Geo. Button, Esq.:—

That the report of the directors, and statement of accounts, duly audited, be received, confirmed, and entered on the minutes.

Moved by John Savaker, Esq., seconded by R. F. Crosse, Esq.:—

That, to enable the directors to erect a steam-engine, with all necessary and suitable machinery, they be empowered to raise a sum not exceeding £10,000, by the issue of further shares, or by way of loan upon the security of the company's property, on such terms as they may deem most advisable; and that the directors be authorised, if they consider it requisite, to take the necessary steps for altering the constitution of the company, so as to bring it within the provisions of the "Limited Liability Act;" and that in future the half-yearly meetings of the company be held in the months of February and August, and that such meetings be summoned by printed notices, sent to each registered shareholder, accompanied by the reports and accounts intended to be submitted.

Moved by Geo. Button, Esq., seconded by R. F. Crosse, Esq.:—

That Col. Saml. Archmuty Dickson, Thos. Gibbes, Esq., James Lofthouse, Esq., Dr. Spurgin, John Williams, Esq., and Thos. Wm. Wilkinson, Esq., be the directors for the ensuing half-year. And that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the directors and managing director for their past services; and to James Lofthouse, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

T. W. WILKINSON, Purser and Managing Director.

Offices of the Welsh Potosi Lead and Copper Mining Company,
26, Gresham-street, London.

POLTIMORE MINING COMPANY.—At the GENERAL MEETING of proprietors, held on the 31st January, 1856,

CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Marshall:—

That the report now read be adopted.

Proposed by Capt. Peacock, seconded by Mr. Haymann:—

That, as Mr. Brocklebank has relinquished his claim to the Poltimore Mine, the proprietors do hereby authorise the committee of management to dispose of the mine and plant by public auction, and to wind up the affairs of the company as expeditiously as possible. Such copper ore as may be now at the mine, ready for market, to be sold separately, and at once, to meet current expenses.

Proposed by Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Petrcey:—

That the present committee be re-appointed for the next three months.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Prince:—

That Mr. Croft be re-appointed the purser for the next three months.

HENRY C. CROFT, Sec. and Purser.

POLTIMORE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders adopted at the General Meeting, held 31st January, 1856, the SETT, MINING MATERIALS, PLANTS, and OTHER ASSETS of this company, including a QUANTITY OF ORE, dressed and undressed, WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mine, on Friday, the 22d day of February next, in One Lot; but in the event of no purchaser being found for them in one lot, they will be offered in such lots as may be deemed advisable.—Permission to inspect the mine can be obtained on application to Mr. MAUNDER, at North Molton, Devon; or to the secretary, 21, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

Jan. 31, 1856. By order, HENRY C. CROFT, Sec. and Purser.

BARYTES COMPANY OF IRELAND.—The QUARTERLY MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD, in pursuance of the Regulations of the Cost-book, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February inst, at Twelve o'clock precisely, at the offices of the company, 20, Essex-street, Strand; but such meeting will be held for the purpose of adjournment only, and the ADJOURNED MEETING will TAKE PLACE at the above offices on Wednesday, the 7th day of May next, at Twelve o'clock precisely.—Feb. 1, 1856. By order of the Committee of Management.

DHURODE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, 26, Throgmorton-street, London, on Tuesday, the 19th February, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the dividing the company's mining estate into four mining setts, and disposing of the north and east setts to other companies, retaining the west and south setts, including the mine now in work, for this company's operations; or of otherwise increasing the capital, in order to continue and extend the operations of this company; and for other the usual purposes of an annual general meeting.

By order of the Sub-Committee, JOHN CASH, Purser.

26, Throgmorton-street, Feb. 1, 1856.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the offices of the solicitor, Mr. Francis Hobler, No. 26, Bucklersbury, Mansion House, on Monday, the 11th day of February inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely.

Feb. 1, 1856. By order, W. H. POLLARD, Sec. pro tem.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will be HELD at this office on Thursday, the 7th day of February next, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose—

1. Of repealing so much of the 1st Rule of the company as relates to the division of the mine into 25,000 parts, or shares, and of converting the same into 5000 parts, or shares.
2. Of repealing the 18th Rule of the company.
3. Of increasing the capital of the company, and making a provision for future calls (if necessary), in order to continue and extend the operations of the company.
4. Of introducing a rule for the relinquishment of shares.

By order of the Committee, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, Jan. 22, 1856.

THE MANAGER OF THE SOCIETE DES MINES DE CHALANCHES ET DU GRAND CLOS has the honour to inform the shareholders that the GENERAL MEETING, prescribed by the laws of the company (Art. 27), will be HELD at the offices, 27, Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris, at Two o'clock P.M., on Friday, the 15th February, 1856.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT SALE AT COMBMARTIN CONSOLS, in the parish of Trentishoe, about two miles from the Port of Combmartin, Devon.

MR. JOHN GOULD WILL SUBMIT TO PUBLIC COMPETITION on Wednesday, the 6th February, 1856, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following valuable MINING MATERIALS:—viz., One excellent WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. high, 3 ft. wide in breast, oak axle, wood rings, cast-iron sockets, with blocks, bearings, brasses, wheel-pit frame, holding-down bolts, &c., complete; 130 fms. horizontal 2 in. round iron rods, with joints, pins, &c., complete; 33 rod pulleys; 33 pulley stands, with stays, &c.; 2 balance-bobs, sweep rods, crank, &c., complete; 76 fms. launders; 5 9 ft. 8 in. pumps; 1 4 ft. 8 in. ditto; 1 10 ft. 7 in. working-barrel; 1 6 ft. clack doorpiece; 1 10 ft. windbore; 14 fms. bucket rods; 1¼ in. round iron, with clasp joints, prongs, &c.; 12 fms. 6¼ in. wood rods, with strapping-plates; 20 fms. ladders; 1 horse-whim, with shaft, tackles, and sheaves, complete; 80 fms. 6 in. whim-rope; 2 whim kibbles; 2 winze ditto; 1 winch; 1 large piece of oak, for capstan axle; 2 wheelbarrows; 1 set of screwing tackle, with stock; 1 36 in. smiths' bellows; 1 anvil; 1 vice; a lot of miners' tools, shovels, &c.; ditto scrap iron; smiths' tools; tackle ropes; 2 water-barrels; hatchets and saws; bivell; ironwork for capstan; staples and glands; a quantity of mining baise; a piece of mining leather; 1 grinding-stone and frame; a quantity of nails; carpenters' bench; a quantity of timber, &c.

The above materials are nearly new, and worthy the attention of artizans and mine agents.—For particulars, apply to Capt. JOHN TREWEEKE, Combmartin; or to Mr. J. GOULD, auctioneer, &c., Barnstaple.

Dated Combmartin, Jan. 14, 1856.

BANKRUPT SALE.—BROUGHTON HALL COLLIERY, DENBIGHSHIRE.

IRONSTONE (raw and calcined), BLACKBAND, COAL, COKE, NEW and OLD RAILWAY IRON and SLEEPERS, COKE OVENS, NEW and OLD PIT ROPES and GEAR, PIT FRAMES, WHEELBARROWS, PICKS, QUANTITY of PINE TIMBER, OLD IRON, &c.

MR. E. C. GASKILL has received instructions from the Assignees to SUBMIT FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Friday next, the 8th inst., on the premises, BROUGHTON HALL COLLIERY, adjoining the South Sea Works, within a few yards of the railway, three miles from Wrexham, Denbighshire, the WHOLE of the EFFECTS on the PIT BANKS, belonging to the estate of Mr. George Moss (a bankrupt), comprising from 800 to 900 tons of RAW and CALCINED IRONSTONE, a large quantity of blackband, about 50 tons of coal, a quantity of freestone, several pieces pine timber, about 400 new railway iron and sleepers, old rails and other iron, whimseys, pit frames and gear, old pit ropes, wagons, picks, wheelbarrows, ladders, coke ovens, and a quantity of coke, wood huts, stove, desk, and other effects, fixtures, nails, &c. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock noon punctually, and the whole must be sold without the slightest reserve. On view two days prior to sale.

Further particulars may be obtained from GEORGE MORGAN, Esq., official assignee, Cook-street; Messrs. FLETCHER and HALL, solicitors, North John-street; or of the auctioneer, 82, Seel-street, Liverpool; from whom catalogues may be obtained.

MOST ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. P. HAMBLY WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Webb's Hotel, in Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, the undermentioned MINE SHARES, late the property of John Hicks, of Hall, near Fowey, Cornwall, Esq., deceased, and now sold by his executors, in accordance with the terms of his will:—

EIGHT (256ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of and in SOUTH CARADON MINE, situate near Liskeard aforesaid. This mine requires no further recommendation than the dividend of £8 per share, which has regularly been declared and paid every two months for years past, and of the continuance of which there is every probability.

THIRTY-SEVEN AND A HALF SHARES of and in the WEST FOWEY CONSOLS, situate near Fowey aforesaid. The West Fowey Consols has much improved of late, the shares having increased more than one-sixth in value within the last few weeks, and the last report shows a still more prosperous state.

For all particulars, application should be made to the auctioneer, at Old Park, near Liskeard; or to Mr. W. T. SOBEY, solicitor, Fowey, Cornwall.

Dated Fowey, Jan. 22, 1856.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS. LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, WITH TENDERS.

MESSRS. HUTCHISON AND DIXON, Auctioneers, WILL SELL, without reserve, at DALMARNOCK FOUNDRY, East End, Dalmarnock-road, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February next, TWO SECOND-HAND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, with TENDERS, complete, as under:—

ONE superior 6-wheeled ENGINE, with TENDER. The engine has copper fire-box and brass tubes. The four driving-wheels are each 5 ft. 6 in. diam., and coupled.

Also, ONE 4-wheeled coupled ditto; wheels each 5 ft. diam.; strong, and in good working condition. To be seen at the above foundry prior to the day of sale.

Further particulars to be had by applying to JAMES JENKINS, 20, St. Enoch-square, Glasgow. Sale at One o'clock P.M.—Glasgow, Jan. 29, 1856.

SKIDDAW AND BLENCATHERA MINES, NEAR KESWICK, CUMBERLAND.—MACHINERY FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, consisting of 20 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. broad, nearly new, and very substantially built, crank, connecting rods and bob, sole trees, &c.; 12 fms. of 7¾ in. pumps; 12 fms. of 1½ in. rods; 12 fms. of ladders, dividing boards, &c.; 1 crushing mill, with 1 pair of plain rollers and fittings; tubs, buddles, and washing materials; smiths' tools; a quantity of mining tools; horse-whim, kibbles, rope, &c.; crab winch; bucket doorpiece; spare timber; iron, &c.

The directors are empowered to treat with any respectable party for the transfer of the sett, containing many promising lead and copper lodes, from which about £600 worth of ore has been sold by the present company.

The mines and machinery may be seen on application to Capt. Jos. SPARK, Keswick; and further particulars may be had on applying to Mr. Jos. HEWSON, secretary, Cockermouth, Cumberland.

WHEAL SUSAN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 8 tons, 24 head stamps, two fly-wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. FRAS. DANIELL, Camborne; Mr. JOHN BURGESS, auctioneer, Burncoose, Redruth; or, Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

TO BE SOLD, the CRAIG-Y-MWYN LEAD MINES, Montgomeryshire, together with all their MACHINERY, RAILS, LEASE, &c., now in work. A large sum of money has been lately expended on these mines; they are now extensively opened, and have cut some valuable veins of ore. To any spirited proprietary, they offer early and profitable returns for a very small additional outlay.—For plans and reports, and to treat, apply to Mr. BELL WILLIAMS, land agent, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, PART or ALL of a large MINING SETT, in a good locality, and in the neighbourhood of rich mines. Dues very easy, and water-power in abundance, if required.—For further particulars and information, address "A. Z.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where plans and specimens of the ore can be seen.

WATER-WHEEL.—TO BE SOLD, an IRON WATER-WHEEL, 18 ft. diameter by 6 ft. wide, with segment internal gear wheel; wallower 4 ft. 6 in. diameter; fly-wheel 12 ft. 6 in. diameter, and fly-wheel shaft; all in good working order; removed to put in a larger wheel. Plummer blocks to each bearing.—Apply to Mr. STEVENS, Wookey Hole Mills, Wells, Somerset.

N.B. The railway goes as far as Glastonbury; an omnibus meets every train.

Jan. 18, 1856.

VALUABLE HEMATITE IRON MINE TO LET.—The AUCHENLECK IRON MINES, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, will be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon. The ore, of which there is about 100 tons at the works at present, is of a very superior quality, and has been used at various smelting works throughout the kingdom. The mine is about 2½ miles from Ballcarry Bay, where there is a shipping place.—For further particulars, application may be made to S. J. HENRY, Auchencairn, by Castle Douglas, N.B.

SLATE QUARRIES—LIMITED LIABILITY.—FOR SALE, on advantageous terms, a CROWN LEASE of SLATE QUARRIES in NORTH WALES, capable of being extensively and profitably worked by a small company under the "Limited Liability Act."—Apply to Mr. MEYRICK, auctioneer, surveyor, and estate agent, 8, Bucklersbury, City.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a large LEAD WORKS in BIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a white-lead manufactory, capable of making 25 tons per week, with grinding and paint stones, complete, by Fairbairn; a composition and lead pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling-mill, by Bush, 8 ft. 6 in. wide; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power. The whole of the machinery is of the best construction, and contains all the latest improvements.

The works have a frontage of 100 yards to the Birmingham Canal, are within a quarter of a mile of a goods and passenger railway station, are of modern erection, and most substantial character.—Apply to "Box 59," Post-office, Birmingham.

TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed on, the LONG BENTON COLLIERY, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle. At this colliery, the High Main Seam has been securely tubbed off, and the shafts are sunk to the Low Main Seam, which has been recently extensively opened out. The engines, screens, and other stock upon the colliery may be taken at a valuation.—Further information can be obtained on application to Mr. LIDDELL, Benton Grange, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share has this day been made upon the NEW SHARES in the above company (making 15s. per share on the £1 shares), and that the same must be PAID at the office of the company, as under, on or before Monday, the 18th February next.

By order of the Board, WM. NICHOLSON, Sec.

57, Broad-street, London, Jan. 11, 1856.

N.B. The certificates must be produced to have the call endorsed thereon.

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the CERTIFICATES for the NEW SHARES, bearing 10 per cent. interest, are NOW READY FOR DELIVERY, in EXCHANGE for the RECEIPTS; and such shareholders as have not already paid the call of 1s. per share, due on the 19th January, are requested to do so forthwith.

By order of the Committee, R. C. MANUEL, Sec.

47, Old Broad-street, Feb. 1, 1856.

FORT BOWEN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 11, New Broad-street, London, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February next, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive a Report from George Tate, Esq., the chairman, upon his return from the mines, and to transact all such business as shall be incident thereto.

By order of the Board, W. L. WEBB, Sec.

11, New Broad-street, Jan. 10, 1856.

BANK OF LONDON.

THREADNEEDLE STREET; AND No. 450, WEST STRAND.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., M.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq.

Current accounts are received, and interest allowed on balances.

Five per Cent. interest is allowed on deposits, with 10 days' notice of withdrawal on sums of £10 and upwards.

By order, MATTHEW MARSHALL, Jun., Manager.

Threadneedle-street, Jan. 19, 1856. BENJAMIN SCOTT, Sec.

STEAM-ENGINES TO BE SOLD:—

A 40-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE, suitable for a colliery or for mill purposes.

A 16-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE.

A 25-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE.

A 42 in. CYLINDER, 8 feet stroke, with nozzles and hand gears; also, a CONDENSING APPARATUS for ditto, of suitable proportions.

The above are new, and may be seen, and price obtained, on application at the Gosecote Foundry, near Walsall.

STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE, of the best quality, comprising ONE OSCILLATING, of 3-horse power; ONE HORIZONTAL, of 4-horse power; and ONE BEAM ENGINE, of 8-horse power.—DALLING, engineer, No. 1, Newport-street, Paradise-street, Lambeth Walk, Lambeth.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—A 6-horse, and a 3-horse power, HIGH-PRESSURE, bright, and warranted of best material and workmanship.—Address, J. W. WILSON, engineer, Banbury, Oxon.

DEMY FOLIO PRINTING PRESSES, £6 6s.

HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE, with or without boiler, 16 in. cylinder, 3 ft. 2 in. stroke; fly-wheel 4 tons 3 cwts.; Cornish boiler; Low Moor fire-box, 6 feet diameter, and 24 feet in length; weight 6 tons 6 cwts.—Apply to J. J. CAPPER, Falcon Works, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

FOR SALE, a VERTICAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, 14-horse power, diameter of cylinder 14 in., length of stroke 2 ft.—For particulars, apply to HAWKS, CRAWSHAY, and SONS, Gateshead-on-Tyne, the makers of the engine.

CORT'S NATIONAL ANNUITY FUND.—The SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT is NOW OPEN at the banking-house of Sir John W. Lubbock and Co., Mansion House-street, London, where contributions in aid of this important case, from public spirited individuals, now so alive to great national duties, will be duly acknowledged; and where a list may be seen of the Committee promoting the appeal.

A COPY of the GENERAL PETITION, in course of signature, to the House of Commons and full particulars of the extraordinary facts, including a pamphlet kindly furnished by David Mushet, Esq., giving a sketch of the iron trade of this country in the last century; the origin of our export trade in 1785, now reaching more than 1,000,000 tons yearly; the consequent annihilation of the export trade of Russia, which event alone has enabled us to maintain our present proud pre-eminence over that power, on whom we were previously in servile dependence for this necessary to the arts, either of peace or war; the treatment in 1789 of the author of these vast benefits by public defaulters and others; the recompense made to his widow and orphans by the House of Commons in 1812, for saving up to that time to the British empire more than £30,000,000 sterling; may be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; the *Mechanics' Magazine* office, 166, Fleet-street; or by post on remittance of three postage stamps.—Dec. 20, 1855.

IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—Several portions of the IRONSTONE and IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN on advantageous terms. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbro'—both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. KERR, at Lythe Hall Office, near Whitby; or of Messrs. LEMAN and Co., 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Lythe Hall, Dec. 11, 1855.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, CANAL COMPANIES, &c.—R. and J. COUPE are NOW OPEN to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of their PUMPS, with motive power (steam-engine), which are so simple in form, strong in construction, powerful in their effects, and moderate in price, being within two-thirds of the cost of ordinary machinery for pumping. For raising and forcing large or small quantities of water from 10 ft. to 100 yards, they are unrivalled, and are, therefore, most eminently qualified for the drainage of lakes, marshes, and graving docks, &c., and the supplying of canals, fountains, &c. These pumps are of the ordinary barrel form; and this of itself is sufficient to prove their superiority over centrifugal pumps, which, under a pressure of a couple of pounds to the square inch give an average duty of 50 per cent. on the power employed, which average keeps decreasing, until, under a pressure of 50 or 60 lbs., their effective duty is so little as to render them commercially valueless. R. and J. COUPE warrant their pumps to give out 90 per cent. of the power employed, either under a pressure of 3 lbs. or 100 lbs. Lakes containing a known quantity of water drained for a fixed sum; marshes drained, and canals, &c., supplied per measurement; or the machinery fixed down and commenced working for a specific sum.—Apply to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

N.B. As this plan of pumping requires that the engine and pump should be on the same level, it is not very appropriate for draining mines; for the draining of down brows in mines, this plan is especially suitable.

IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SMELTERS OF IRON, &c.—R. and J. COUPE have much pleasure in informing iron smelters and others, that they are now prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of their IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE BLAST ENGINES, which they are enabled to manufacture at little more than one-half the cost of high-pressure blowing machinery, and considerably under half the cost of those where condensing engines are employed. Engines to supply from 200 feet to 15,000 feet of air per minute. R. and J. COUPE respectfully request that parties requiring will state the diameter of blowing cylinder they require, and the pressure of blast; also, the pressure of steam for steam cylinder.—Apply to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

ANTI-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS, BY DUNN, HATTERSLEY, AND CO., WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

The more important of the numerous advantages possessed by DUNN'S PATENT DUPLICATE RETORT STEAM BOILERS, are, their EXCEEDING STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, enabling the manufacturers to make them at a LOW PRICE. Being made in parts, all of which are duplicates, any portion can be readily replaced at any time, or the whole may be enlarged with the utmost facility, by placing more cylinders side by side, joining the whole into a continuous corrugated flat-bottomed boiler.

This important point in their construction entirely OBVIATES the DANGER of EXPLOSION (from being tended by unskilful men), as damage done to one portion cannot affect the others, or disarrange the whole.

Every part is SEVERELY TESTED before leaving the manufactory, and warranted.

These boilers are ECONOMICAL in use, their large heating surface giving the greatest effect with the smallest amount of fuel. Their roomy furnaces admit of the consumption of the cheaper and more bulky kinds of fuel, such as brushwood, sawdust, small coals, peat, refuse of resin, pitch, grass, cane refuse, &c. They are adapted to any kind of smoke burners, and their clear circulation of water prevents scaling or clogging with dirt.

By a slight difference in the arrangement of the parts, they can be made SUITABLE for LAND, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES; for use in sugar refining, tallow rendering, extracting palm, fish, and other oils, or the saccharine matter from beet-root, cane, &c., and every other use to which boilers are applied.

Being, as before stated, manufactured in parts, each of which will not exceed in weight 2 cwts. to 3 cwts. (as the case may require), they possess great facilities for transport by water or land, particularly in the interior of mountainous districts, where roads have not been established.

These boilers have been well tested in the manufacturing and mining districts of England, and have been most highly approved for both home and foreign use by the most eminent engineers. LICENSES are GRANTED to manufacture these boilers.

For prices, further particulars, or any information, apply to the patentees, Messrs. DUNN and Co., Windsor Bridge Ironworks, near Manchester.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 8 to 70-horse power; and TURN-TABLES, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. diameter; always in a forward state of manufacture, to ensure quick deliveries. Every description of RAILWAY PLANT supplied at the shortest notice.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED and ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the kingdom, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letheby and other scientific authorities. It will, no doubt, be employed in nearly every well managed gas-works; and will lead to an enlarged consumption of gas in private houses, from which it is now excluded by a fear of its impurity.—Terms of license, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. HOLMES BROTHERS, Huddersfield, agents to the patentees. In use at the gas-works of Leeds, Preston, Huddersfield, Wakefield, West Riding County Gaol, &c.

CORNWALL.—IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—W. RADMORE begs to acquaint parties frequenting the county of Cornwall that the ROYAL MAILS and COACHES, plying through Cornwall, NOW LEAVE the GLOBE HOTEL, BEDFORD STREET, where places only can be secured, and all information required obtained.

RADMORE, DUNN, OLIVER, WARD, PEARCE, TEDDOR, PENFOUND, AND CO., } Proprietors.

Royal Mail and General Coach Office, Globe Hotel, Plymouth.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., VIA EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

FOURTH EDITION.

This day is published, in crown 8vo., boards, pp. 400, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.,

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT. By J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

FOURTH EDITION, with an APPENDIX, giving a REVIEW of the PROGRESS of BRITISH MINES, and the dividends paid, during the year 1855, with their PRESENT POSITION and PROSPECTS, &c. This edition contains full particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in this country.

Copies may be obtained at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; or at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

A very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investment.—Mining Journal, Dec. 2.

This is a valuable guide to investors in mines.—Herapath's Journal, Dec. 2.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—Morning Herald, City Article, March 21, 1855.

The whole comprises a great deal of very useful information, of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Morning Chronicle, City Article, March 28, 1855.

Mr. Murchison has here brought together the details most wanted on the legeti mate mining undertakings at home.—Globe, City Article, Dec. 7.

The book will be found extremely valuable as a guide to all who are interested, or about to seek investments in mines; and we have elsewhere availed ourselves of some of the mining curiosities which Mr. Murchison has so skilfully brought together.—Observer, Dec. 24, 1854.

Will be exceedingly valuable to any one who desires to adventure in this important branch of our home industry, * * * and comprises all that is necessary to guide a person in a judicious outlay of his capital.—Plymouth Journal, Dec. 7.

The matter appears to us to be treated with much ability, and those who have any interest in mining, or who are desirous of investing capital in mines, should avail themselves of the information which the writer has so clearly brought together.—Plymouth Herald.

The author of this little work has evidently devoted considerable attention to the subject on which it treats, and has succeeded in producing a volume replete with information valuable to those interested in mining speculations.—Bristol Mirror.

Those who are seeking information on mines and mining operations, with regard to money investment, will find all the instruction and guidance they need in these pages.—Dover Chronicle.

This is a very valuable book, which all who are interested in mining ought to possess. It is calculated, we think, to give an impulse to legitimate mining adventures, and to prudent enterprise.—Cornwall Gazette.

A very valuable work to those engaged in mining matters; it contains a great amount of important information, not to be had, in an equally clear, condensed, and comprehensive form, in any other publication.—Morning Advertiser, City Article.

The work is indispensable to those persons who have any interest in mining.—Derbyshire Courier.

This is a clear, succinct, statistical, historical, and geological description of the leading mines in Great Britain, with an especial view to their eligibility as investments. The author has taken particular care to discriminate between those mines which are sound and legitimate, and those which are simply speculative in their character. He has treated the subject with great ability.—Blackburn Standard.

It is a complete directory of mining enterprise, and ought to be read with scrupulous care by those who have sums of money for investment.—Nottingham Journal.

To capitalists and those interested in this kind of property, the work will prove very serviceable.—Birmingham Mercury.

Mr. Murchison has treated the subject with great ability, and investors will find it a valuable guide.—Welshman.

Mr. Murchison has produced a most admirable compendium—both of progressive mines and dividend mines—full of information, and likely to be most useful to those who are interested in those speculations.—Waterford Mail.

A little manual of a practical character, by one who has had great experience in the management of British mines, calculated to be of value to speculators.—Bath Journal.

The book is cheap, and we have no hesitation in saying that it will be found highly useful to all connected with mining operations.—Ulverston Advertiser.

In the *Mining Journal* of July 7, 1855, these reviews will be seen at greater length, with others from the *Dorset County Chronicle, Glasgow Examiner, N. Wales Chronicle, Edinburgh Guardian, Derby Advertiser, Belfast News Letter, Exeter Gazette.*

FUEL AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

CHEMISTRY IN ITS APPLICATIONS TO THE ARTS AND TO MANUFACTURES.—FUEL AND ITS APPLICATIONS, embracing Coal, its structure and products, Gas, Oil, Spermaceti, Safety-Lamps, &c., and their application to purposes of Heat, Wood, Stoves. In Two Parts, 8vo. Most fully illustrated with 433 Engravings and 4 Plates. By KNAPP, RICHARDSON, and RONOLD. Price £1 16s.

Vol. II. contains—Glass, Alum, Potteries, Cement, Gypsum. With Illustrations. 8vo. £1 1s.

Vol. III. contains—Food generally, Bread, Cheese, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, Milk, Sugar. With Illustrations on Wood, and Coloured Plates. 8vo. Price £1 2s.

J. MITCHELL'S MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING, for the use of metallurgists, captains of mines, and assayers in general. Second Edition, much enlarged, with Illustrations, &c. £1 1s.

Prof. WEISBACH'S MECHANICS OF MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING. Two Vols., with 900 Woodcuts. £1 19s.

London: H. Baillière, 219, Regent-street; and 290, Broadway, New York (U.S.) Catalogues gratis.

Just published, an Improved Edition, post 8vo., price One Shilling,

THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION; being a Series of Papers presenting the most prominent and important Practical Points in the Treatment of the Disease. By F. H. RAMADGE, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, late Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest, &c.

Also, by the same Author, price 10s. 6d.

A TREATISE ON ASTHMA AND DISEASES OF THE HEART.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

THE ENGINEER (No. 5) of this day contains—Railway Practice, Chap. 3; Practical Metallurgy, by James Napier, F.C.S.; Mr. Fowler's Paper at the Society of Arts on Steam Ploughing; Lee's Improvements in Boilers, illustrated; Betteley's Improvements in Anchors, illustrated; Barlow's Wood-planing Machines, illustrated; Roberts's Improvements in Weaving, illustrated; Captain Norton's Improvements in Weapons of Defence, illustrated; Colt's Improvements in Fire-arms, illustrated; Frost's Improvement in Ball Taps, illustrated; Mr. Spencer's System of Permanent Way; Messrs. Hawthorn's System of Engine Framing, illustrated; Palmer's Improvements in Propellers, illustrated; The New Iron Pavement, illustrated; History and Biography of the Fish Joint, by W. Bridges Adams, illustrated; Mr. Fairbairn's Useful Information for Engineers; Editor's Note Book; Destruction of the Docks at Sebastopol; Improved Fire-Engine; Shipping Returns; Correspondence; The Patents of the Week, and Abstracts of Specifications, prepared expressly for the ENGINEER at the Office of Patents; and a body of useful matter. Price 5d. May be had from all news agents in town and country.—ENGINEER Office, 301, Strand. Bernard Luxton, publisher.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL. Part 95. Feb. 1, 1856. 1s. Illustrations: Mr. W. S. Young's Steam Boiler Furnaces, and Messrs. McDowall's Stationary Cross-cut Sawing Machine, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and numerous Wood Engravings. Contents: Work for Inventors; Consumption of Smoke; Society of Arts; Gunpowder and other Explosive Compounds; The Atmosphere; Indian Patents; Shanks's Lawn Mower; Turnip Cutting Cart; Cloth Breadthener for Printing Machines; McConnell's Composite Beams; Bonelli's Railway Telegraphs; Preservation of Meat; Muir's System of Moulding Railway Chairs; Inglis and Cowie's System of Moulding Hollow Metal Ware; Duniop's Preparation of Artificial Oxide of Manganese; Prof. Smyth's New Nautical and Astronomical Instruments; Expansion of Steam and Air; Endless Belt Shaping Saw; New Proportional Compasses; Skating Boot; Feeding Steam Boilers; Railway Train Communication; The Old Story over again; Horological Instruments in the French Exhibition; Arbitration in Engineering Disputes; Capt. Norton's Projectiles; Progress of Screw Propulsion; Condensed Army Forage; Double-Action Jointed Weft Fork; British Guns made by American Machinery; Crystal Palace Gallery of Inventions; Fine Arts at the French Exhibition; Patents in America; What Manchester is made of; Proceedings of Scientific Societies; and all the New Patents.—Hebert, No. 88, Cheapside, London. Editor's offices (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

THE AMERICAN MINING CHRONICLE, AND IRON MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL,

Commenced its Sixth Volume, 1st January, 1856.

The CHRONICLE contains full and correct particulars of the progress and prospects of every Mining and Incorporated Manufacturing Association in the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico, and South America, furnished us by our own correspondents in the various sections; Reports of Proceedings of Mining Companies, &c.; Notices of New Discoveries in all branches of Metal Manufactures, and in all applications of Science to Mining; the fullest and most authentic Reports of the state of all the Foreign and Home Metal Markets; Prices Current of Metals; Prices and Fluctuations of the Mining Stock and Share Markets, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other cities in the States where mining stocks are constantly or occasionally dealt in, regularly sent us by reliable correspondents.

The contributors to the MINING CHRONICLE embrace the most eminent scientific geologists, and thoroughly practical miners of America. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and is distinguished for the truth and impartiality of its discussions, and the fearlessness with which baseless schemes are exploded and unprincipled speculators exposed.

The MINING CHRONICLE is published once a week; each number contains eight large quarto pages.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ENGLAND.

One copy for one year	$4, or £0 16	8	sterling.
Two copies for one year	$7, or 1 9	2	sterling.
One copy for two years	$7, or 1 9	2	sterling.

Which covers postage to England; invariably in advance.

All orders, remittances, and communications, to be addressed, pre-paid, to M. B. MORGE and Co., 216, Pearl-street, New York.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,

IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES.—These are the only BRASS TUBES that are MALLEABLE when RED HOT, and are CHEAPER and MORE DURABLE than any others. They continue to be extensively used in the steam boilers of the navy, also on several of the English and foreign railways, and are the only brass tubes used by the London and North-Western Railway Company.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, having completed extensive works to meet the increasing demand, are now able to execute orders promptly.

French Walls, near Birmingham, Aug. 24, 1855.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNDYVAN.	LLOYD, FOSTERS, AND CO.
FORTH COMPANY.	RUSSELL'S HALL, &c.
HORSLEY COMPANY.	

RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makes:—

PARKGATE.	EBBW VALE.
CROOKHAY.	DUNDYVAN.
BAGNALLS.	MONKLAND.
BLAINA.	HAWKS, CRAWSHAY, AND CO., &c.

By direct application to the several works.

Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Messrs. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, RAILS, &c.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY have now PUBLISHED a SECOND EDITION of their CIRCULAR, which may be HAD, post free, upon application. Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to Prince's Patent for Casting Railway Chairs, Pole's Patent Improved Fish Joint, and Dr. Boucherie's Improved Process for Preserving Sleepers, Fencing, Telegraph Posts, &c., from Decay. Every information, may be had on application to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the Manager, or to

26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

TO COAL OR MINERAL OWNERS AND DEALERS.—The BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY is open to receive APPLICATIONS for the LETTING OF WAGONS ON HIRE.

B. SMITH, Secretary and General Manager.

Offices, 101, New-street, Birmingham.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.—CHAS. MACINTOSH and CO., PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of the VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degrees of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of SUSTAINING the ACTION of HOT or COLD WATER, GAS, STEAM, ACIDS, and GREASE. It is used extensively for valves in marine and land engines, railway buffers and springs, washers for pipe joints, hose, and tubing, also for gas holders, acid pumps, alkali cisterns, &c. Articles, moulded or otherwise, made to any size or figure.—Address, 3, Cannon-street West, London; and Cambridge-street, Manchester.

DR. COLLYER'S AUSTRALIAN GOLD, TIN, AND COPPER MACHINERY.—Dr. COLLYER informs those who are interested in mining property that he has APPOINTED RANSOMES AND SIMS SOLE MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND of his PATENT MACHINERY; and that they are prepared to SUPPLY the same on the following cash terms:—

Large size crusher, with shoes, capable of reducing from 10 to 12 tons of ore per day. Power required (say) eight horses	£120 0 0
Small size crusher, 3 to 5 tons per day. Power required (say) three horses	90 0 0
Gold separator, capable of washing alluvial earth, from 10 to 12 tons per day. Hand-power	50 0 0

Extra shoes, large size, £20; small ditto £10 each—capable of reducing 1000 tons. (No part of this machinery exceeds 15 cwts.)

N.B. These machines are particularly adapted for the reduction of tin ores.—For further particulars, address RANSOMES and SIMS, Ipswich.

HALSEY'S PATENT CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.—This machine is NOW IN OPERATION at ESSEX WHARF, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. GOLD ORES carefully TESTED on the following terms, including the use and distillation of mercury:—

Samples not exceeding 5 cwts.	£1	10	0
" " 10 cwts.	2	0	0
" " 1 ton	2	15	0
" " 2 tons	3	15	0
" " 3 tons	4	10	0
" " 4 tons	5	0	0

Larger quantities by special agreement. Price of the machine complete, £200.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.
GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL,

especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £2 to £2 10s. each.

BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.

Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 each.

For further information, apply to

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Just published, price One Shilling, Fourth Edition of

THE COLLODION PROCESS.

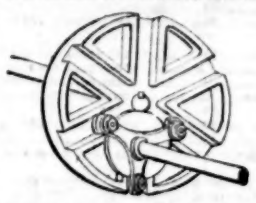
By T. H. HENNAH.

George Knight and Co., Foster-lane, London.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS GENERALLY.—THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE and BACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTHNESS of ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY for LUBRICATION and REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK of ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion.



The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT and OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the adaptation of the invention to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected.

The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artisan* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES comprise an established SYSTEM of SMOKE PREVENTION and ECONOMY OF FUEL, for all manufacturing purposes, from the smallest pan to the largest copper or boiler; and are remarkable for simplicity, cheapness, and facility of adaptation. Average saving of fuel, 20 per cent. Drawings of hundreds of furnaces in successful operation, testimonials, official reports, &c., may be seen at 1, Fish-street-hill, City.

PATENT SAFETY STEAM BOILERS.—Constructed upon a principle of unquestionable safety, these boilers are specially warranted to COMPLY with the LAW of SMOKE PREVENTION, and will produce and sustain the greatest amount of steam-power with the smallest expenditure of fuel. For stationary engines, the PATENT SAFETY STEAM BOILERS occupy but half the ordinary space; and for marine purposes, the invention effectually obviates the risk of fire from the dangerous heating of the uptake or funnel.

1, Fish-street-hill, City, London. JOHN LEE STEVENS, Patentee.

LESS FUEL, MORE STEAM, AND NO SMOKE.—GARDNER'S PATENT SMOKE DEFLECTOR is SELF-ACTING, EASILY FIXED, IMPROVES THE DRAUGHT, and SAVES FUEL. It is applicable to all kinds of furnaces, boilers, ovens, marine engines, locomotives, and open fires, and entirely removes the smoke nuisance.—Apply to the patentee, 24, Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital; or to BURRIDGE and HEALY, 118, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, ENGINEER AND BRASS FOUNDER, NEW BRIDGE FOUNDRY, NEW BRIDGE STREET, GREENGATE, SALFORD, MANCHESTER, MANUFACTURER of all kinds of TAPS, VALVES, and BRASS MOUNTINGS for LOCOMOTIVE and STATIONARY ENGINES; and of MAGNETTING MACHINES, for cleaning brass turnings, useful to engineers and brass founders, will clean 15 cwts. of turnings in 10 hours.

Stores for M'Neill's Hair Felts, and Patent Asphalted Roofing Felt for covering steam boilers and pipes. Agent for Bourdon's Patent Steam Indicator; Patent Apparatus for Prevention of Smoke; Babbitt and Deurance's Patent Anti-Friction Metal.

DONKEY ENGINES, DONKEY ENGINES, DONKEY ENGINES—R. and J. COUPE have in STOCK a number of their IMPROVED DONKEY ENGINES, which are so suitable to the requirements of mill owners and colliery masters, sailing and steamship proprietors, bleachers and printers, farmers, &c., for feeding boilers, as a fire engine, for slacking coke, for throwing large quantities of water for miscellaneous purposes, and for the irrigation of gardens, farms, &c.

For the satisfaction of parties requiring, R. and J. COUPE have fitted up one of these engines at their works (as below), which can be started throwing water at any hour of the day, and to which they respectfully call attention. Diameter of steam cylinder 4½ in., diameter of pump 3 in., delivering 3000 gallons per hour.—Drawings sent free by post on application to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

N.B. The above donkey engines, where used for the supply of boilers, are only applicable when supplied with high-pressure steam. When low-pressure steam is applied, the pump must either be reduced to 2½ in. diam., or the steam cylinder increased to 6 in., according to the quantity of water required. We would respectfully request that, with the enquiry, parties should state the purpose for which it is required, and if for the supply of boilers, the pressure of steam used, and horse-power.

PUMPING MACHINERY.—LIFTING and FORCING PUMPS, PATENT CENTRIFUGAL and DOUBLE-ACTING PUMPS, DEEP WELL PUMPS, STEAM-ENGINES (portable and fixed), HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER-WHEELS, and every description of MACHINERY, of the most approved construction, MANUFACTURED and SUPPLIED by GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Strand, London. Catalogues on application.

MERCANTILE, MINING, & AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY,

CONDUCTED BY

W. CROWDER, F.C.S., CONSULTING AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, 104, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Late Lecturer on Chemistry in the Newcastle College of Medicine, and formerly Assistant in the Laboratory of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. CROWDER begs to inform such persons as are connected with Mercantile, Mining, or Agricultural pursuits, that he will be happy to perform ANALYSES and ASSAYS of every description, and to be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. A limited number of PRIVATE PUPILS are admitted to the laboratory on the following terms:—

Fee for 12 months' course of instruction, in one payment in advance	£20	0	0
Fee for 3 months, payment in advance	6	0	0

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1849-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHŒNIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

ROBBERIES PREVENTED.—FIRE RESISTED.

GEORGE PRICE'S PATENT FIRE-RESISTING and THIEF-PROOF SAFES and CHESTS are allowed by all scientific and practical judges to be the STRONGEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS in the world against fire and thieves. Fitted with Gibbons and Price's, Tucker and Reeves', or Cottrill's Patent Unpickable and Powder-proof Locks.

Lists (gratis) from the patentee and manufacturer, Cleveland Safe Works, Wolverhampton; the London depot, 181, Fleet-street; or from his agents throughout the kingdom.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—AVERY, BELLFORD, GARDISSAL, and Co., patent agents and negociators.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY
FOR NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION, AND EXHAUSTION.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent, and sanctioned by all the great Continental Colleges of Medicine.

DR. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS, are the great European remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity for Society, Study, or Business, Shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatuiency, Shortness of Breath, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurvy, Scrofula, and all those diseases for which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. Their almost marvellous powers must be felt to be believed. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases, which had been given up by the faculty, have been speedily cured, and many thousands have derived almost miraculous relief, when everything else had signally failed.

Price 11s., and four times the quantity 33s. per bottle, obtainable through all medicine venders; of whom also may be had the "Medical Adviser," 2s. 6d. in sealed envelope; or it may be sent direct from the Author for 42 penny stamps.

Advice and medicines sent to any address secure from observation, on receipt of a full detail of the case and the usual fee of £1. Post-office orders payable at the Holborn Office to Walter De Roos, M.D., 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Hours for personal consultation daily from 11 till 4, Sunday excepted.

N.B.—Should difficulty arise in procuring the above, enclose the amount per Post-office order or otherwise, to 10, Berners-street, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

"Read ye that run, the awful truth, | A worm is in the bud of youth,
With which I charge my page; | And at the root of age."—COWPER.

Just published, New Edition, price 1s.; free by post for 14 stamps.

NERVOUS DEBILITY; its Causes, Symptoms, and Cure. A complete Essay on Spermatorrhœa, and on a New, Safe, and Speedy Mode of Treatment, showing the serious consequences resulting from the dangerous remedies commonly employed in this disease. By SAML. LA MERT, M.D., 37, Bedford-square, London. This work, emanating from a qualified member of the medical profession of many years' experience, is addressed to those persons who suffer from the various diseases acquired in early life.

Also, by the same Author, price 1s.; free by post for 13 stamps.

The SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Ensure Moral and Physical Happiness.

Piper Brothers, 23, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street, London; or from the Author, who may be consulted at his residence from 11 till 2, and 6 till 8.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH AND HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—An astounding cure by this miraculous medicine, after every other means had failed. See extract from his lordship's letter, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, Feb. 21, 1854:—"To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect—nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. (Signed) Aldborough." These wonderful pills will cure any disorders of the liver or stomach.—Sold (also Holloway's Ointment) at Prof. Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80 Maiden-lane, New York; and by all medicine vendors throughout the world.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack*	£2 11s. 10d.	£16	16 16½	£13 18 0	£0 5 0—Dec. 1855.
1524	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	5		12 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1854.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2l. 6s. 8d.	9¾	10 10½	3 0 6	0 8 0—Nov. 1855.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	⅜		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91¼	250	240	356 5 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1855.
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	105		3 0 0	3 0 0—Jan. 1856.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85		231 10 0	2 0 0—Dec. 1855.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	5	5	0 9 0	0 3 0—Dec. 1855.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan	1	1⅛		0 2 2	0 0 4—Feb. 1855.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	88		3 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 1855.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	78	9⅛		9 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1850.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne*	20	130	120	62 0 0	2 0 0—Jan. 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire†	60	120		55 0 0	5 0 0—Nov. 1855.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock*	1	410	410	479 0 0	9 0 0—Jan. 1856.
2000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	4	¼		0 3 0	0 1 8—Nov. 1853.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257¼	95	85	879 4 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1855.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	⅛		0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	85		8 0 0	4 0 0—Nov. 1854.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24¼	160	160 165	248 0 0	2 10 0—Dec. 1855.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5¾	14	12 12½	0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1854.
1400	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3⅛	26⅛		6 3 4	0 10 0—Dec. 1855.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		401 13 0	2 0 0—Oct. 1855.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7l. 10s. 6d.	30		46 7 3	1 0 0—Dec. 1855.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)	25	30		7 4 0	1 0 0—Dec. 1855.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3	2		1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6		22 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¼	27¼	30 27	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec. 1852.
30000	Great Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	1	⅜		0 1 0	0 1 0—Sept. 1854.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	4¼	2¼	2 2¼	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct. 1852.
6000	Great South Tolgus	2⅜	6		0 2 6	0 2 6—June, 1855.
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5	4	4¼	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	130		181 10 0	5 0 0—Nov. 1854.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	—		2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅜	7¼		2 3 0	0 2 0—Jan. 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7¾	9	3 7 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1855.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 1851.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	¼		0 4 0	0 4 0—Mar. 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅜	—		2 6 0	0 3 0—Nov. 1855.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1320 0 0	50 0 0—Jan. 1856.
180	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	120		1048 0 0	2 0 0—Aug. 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	150	150	223 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
330	Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	29		2 10 0	1 5 0—Dec. 1854.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	18¾	22¼		1 17 6	0 15 0—Dec. 1854.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	4	3⅛ 4	0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¼	2		0 17 6	0 7 6—Dec. 1854.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2l. 18s.	1		1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	13¼		11 14 6	0 14 0—Jan. 1856.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1⅝	⅜	⅜ ⅜	0 1 6	0 1 6—April, 1855.
7300	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	1⅝		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov. 1854.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	2s.	1⅝	1¼ 1⅛	0 1 0	0 1 0—Oct. 1855.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50	50		44 0 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1855.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22⅛	150	155	324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec. 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	80		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept. 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*	nil.	42⅛	43 43⅛	6 18 6	0 17 6—Dec. 1855.
6100	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	20	19⅛ 20	23 18 0	0 12 0—Oct. 1855.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	11		4 0 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1855.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	550		147 0 0	37 0 0—Dec. 1855.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		11 3 10	1 4 0—Oct. 1855.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20l. 13s. 2d.	50		34 4 6	4 0 0—Nov. 1855.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	125	130	15 10 0	4 0 0—Dec. 1855.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch, Devon	6s.	4⅜	4⅛	0 2 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1856.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer*	2½	300	305 x d	396 0 0	8 0 0—Jan. 1856.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	400		60 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1855.
9900	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris†	1l. 6s. 6d.	6½	6¼ 6½	3 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	142½	145 150	69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
496	South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan*	18l. 18s. 9d.	365	360 365	180 5 0	10 0 0—Jan. 1856.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	2	2¼	8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec. 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23l. 7s. 8d.	—		3 0 0	1 0 0—Dec. 1855.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	3l. 17s. 8½d.	2¼		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb. 1854.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4⅛	3⅛	3 3⅛	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	4¾	5 5⅛	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	4⅜	4⅜ 4⅛	8 11 3	0 5 0—Dec. 1855.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11⅜	25		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32⅛	150		4677 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10⅜	16		403 13 6	2 10 0—April, 1851.
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—		0 1 0	0 1 0—Feb. 1855.
4096	Trewetha (sil.-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3⅛	3 3⅛	0 17 0	0 4 0—Dec. 1855.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90		55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap†	40	250		59 5 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1855.
20000	Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunnor, Carmarthen†	⅜	1¼	1¼	0 2 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1856.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	½		2 5 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1853.
10500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	5	5⅛ 6	1 0 0	0 5 0—July, 1855.
2000	Ditto (New Shares of 5l. each)	3	3⅛		0 12 0	0 3 0—July, 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan*	1½	36	36	5 12 6	0 12 6—Jan. 1856.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	143	125 130	274 5 0	5 0 0—Aug. 1855.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	70	70	12 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1855.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	5	16		25 5 0	0 15 0—Jan. 1856.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38½	360	360 365	22 10 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1855.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	6¼		6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	—		1 0 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1855.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan*	5⅜	402½	400 405	370 0 0	12 10 0—Dec. 1855.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth*	5	585	575 580	746 5 0	20 0 0—Jan. 1856.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe†	3¼	6		1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	520	500 525	9 1 3	2 14 4—Aug. 1855.
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	8		1 10 0	0 3 0—Dec. 1855.
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	2¼		0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	110		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May, 1854.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3⅛	8		4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1853.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£1 7 2	10⅛	10 11	1 0 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	30		30 0 0	2 0 0—Aug. 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant*	79	150	145	237 0 0	7 0 0—Nov. 1855.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	3⅜	17⅛		16 2 6	0 15 0—Dec. 1855.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	280	280 300	176 3 0	2 10 0—Nov. 1855.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24¼	16		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept. 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	205	210 215	261 10 0	4 0 0—Dec. 1855.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	28		49 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1855.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅜	3⅛	3¾ 4⅛	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive†	1l. 9s.	9⅜	10¼ 10¾	0 16 0	0 4 0—Nov. 1855.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	28		24 13 0	1 12 6—July, 1854.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14⅛	2⅛	2 2½	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1853.
57605	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov. 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	28	2¼	1¾ 2¼	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	140		155 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 1855.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	72	65 67 x d	78 12 0	5 0 0—Jan. 1856.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	⅜		0 1 6	0 1 6—Mar. 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	22	20 22	4 18 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1855.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	16	14 16	9 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	7⅛	7 7⅛	3 0 6	0 10 0—Sept. 1855.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	1¼	2	1⅛ 2	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 1855.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅜	⅜ ⅜	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
36000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	⅜	⅛ ⅜	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 1855.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20	13	13 15	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12¼	4⅛	4 4⅛	33 0 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	⅛		0 1 9	0 0 7—June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29	27 29	31 17 6	2 0 0—Nov. 1855.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28¼	4⅛	3 3⅛	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.
70000	Waller (gold, Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅜	¼ ⅜	0 0 9	0 0 9—July, 1855.
30000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	6	5⅛ 6	6 15 0	0 7 6—Dec. 1855.
188676	North British Australasian	1	¾	⅜ ¾	0 1 8	0 1 0—April, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Com.	2	½	⅜ ½
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1¼	
50000	Chancellorsville Freehold	1	⅜	
54860	Cologne Mining Company	1	—	
124400	Port Bowen, New Granada	1¼	3s. 6d.	3s. 4s.
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhen. Pruss.	1	⅜	
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	⅛	⅜	
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	⅜	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	5	
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	⅛	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1	⅛	⅛
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrew's	⅛	¼	
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead., copper)	2	1¾	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s.	—	⅛

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2¼	—	
6930	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2⅛	⅛	
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	7	7	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	3⅜	¾	4
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	⅜	
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 14	3¼	
5000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	⅜	
8000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	2	5	
4000	Bedford Consols	3s.	⅜	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	6	6
7000	Beeralston United, Devon	⅛	⅜	
5000	Bodewi, South Wales	£1 7	⅜	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	11	16	16
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4¼	—	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20	90	
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4⅛	—	
126	Britannia, Llanarmon	£7 19 6	15	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	19s. 9d.	⅜	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgom.	7	7⅛	
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran.	2⅜	2	
6400	Buller and Basset United	1¼	6	
812	Butterdon (lead)	£6 8	2¼	
6000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	3	4	
6000	Caegwlan (gold), Merioneth	⅛	⅜	
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	⅜	
6060	Callington (ld., cop.), Callington	8	2⅜	2¼ 2½
2384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4⅛	8	
2745	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£5 8	⅜	
1300	Camborne Consols	3⅛	12	
64	Cambrian (gold)	62⅛	160	
6000	Camdwr Mawr (lead, copper)	1	—	
32	Camel Quarry	305	280	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	6⅛	8½	8
229	Cargoll, Newlyn	25	50	
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1¼	
5000	Carnewas (lead, cop.), Mawgan	¼	1⅜	
10000	Caroline Wheal Prosper	—	—	
8000	Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop	1	6d.	
1055	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	11	10⅛	10 10½
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2¼	6⅛	6½
256	Catherine and Jane Consols	⅛	1⅜	
6000	Caylan, North Wales	£2 3	1⅜	
2560	Christopher Con. (tin), Sithney	4	5	
2000	Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	£1 5 6	1⅛	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	15¼	16	15
8000	Clowance Wood, Gwinear	8s.	⅜	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6¾	—	
1000	Collacombe (copper)	10	45	
15000	Connemara (sil.-lead), Galway	4	⅛	
2710	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	3	
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1¼	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	8	41	40 41
30000	Craignuir (cobalt and nickel)	1s. 6d.	⅛	
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8⅜	—	
12800	Cross-gill and Tees Head	⅛	1	
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1⅜	¼	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2⅜	¼	
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	14s.	¼	
6760	Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake	3⅛	1⅛	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	2	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	2¼	—	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	6	5⅛	
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13¼	20	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	¾	¼	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	4⅛	3	
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1⅛	—	
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	£1 4	3⅛	2⅛
863	Duke of Cornw., Lostwithiel	£16 19 0	1⅛	3¾
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	£11 11 6	11⅛	
256	Englebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	40	14⅛	
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 1 6	⅜	⅛
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	44	45	42½ 45
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	⅜	⅛	
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	12	7	6⅛
2048	East Cefn Brwyno	⅛	⅜	
1024	East Garras (lead), St. Clement	1s. 6d.	5¼	
512	East Goldscope (copper)	1	7	
4000	East Gunnis Lake (copper)	2¼	6	4¾ 4⅜
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£2 8 6	⅛	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	23	30	31
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	3¼	—	
1035	East Wheal Rose (sil.-lead)	27⅜	75	68 72
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£4 3 0	1⅛	
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	3⅛	⅛	¾
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	5s. 6d.	1¼	
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	⅜	
12000	Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	2⅜	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 8 6	⅜	¼
4000	Gawton United (cop.), Tavistock	£2 12	2	1⅛
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6⅜	10	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	103⅛	107⅛	110 115
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4⅛	1	
6000	Great Dowgas	2	—	
30000	Great Hewas United	£1 8 6	⅛	⅛
15161	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	2⅛	—	
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	21¾	9⅛	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	—	
10000	Great Treveddoe	2	2¼	
5120	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	£9 4 7	—	2¼ 3¼
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	£3 3	¾	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£18 18 6	9⅛	10
16000	Grey Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall	2s. 9d.	⅜	
9600	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	7s.	¼	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	96	20	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	£1 0 6	¾	⅜ 1
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1	13	
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 5 6	⅜	
100	Herward United (lead), Flint	30	55	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	2	
1000	Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington	25	7	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	1	1⅜	1⅛
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	—	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 6 6	1¼	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	5⅛	⅜	
6000	Lady Bertha (copper)	1s.	1¼	1 1¼
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	1	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£5 6	4⅛	
10245	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	£3 9	¾	
1024	Lelant Consols (tin)	25	8	
5000	Lewis (tin, cop.), St. Erth	£4 18	2⅛	1⅛ 2
4000	Loveden United, Cardiganshire	1⅜	1	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	⅛	¼	
1024	Ludgvan Wheal Margaret (tin)	1	1⅜	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Devon	£2 3 6	⅜	
2500	Madron United (tin), Cornwall	5	2½	3⅛ 4
256	Messer (copper), Bodmin	76	2	
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	⅜	¼	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9½	5¼	
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	£1 19 2	1	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅜	1s.	1s.
4096	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	5	
64	Nant-ar-Nelle	31	21	21
7500	Nantlle Vale (new shares)	¼	⅜	
1700	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	£3 10 6	4	
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	£10 14	7⅛	7
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	1⅛	1⅛	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	4½	12	12
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	5⅜	7	
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	⅛	⅜	
14000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	1	⅛ ⅜
4096	North Tamar (sil.-ld.), Lezant	1	1⅛	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	¼	
1128	North Wheal Crofty (cop.)	£1 18 10	12	12
1024	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	1¼	3⅛	
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	£13 5 0	37	36½
4240	North Wheal Trelawny	2¼	1¼	
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1	1¼	1 1⅛
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	£6 6	6⅛	
10000	Old Trewether Consols	1	—	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	2	
4000	Oola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limerick	⅛	⅜	⅜
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅜	⅛	
1000	Paul's Downs (copper)	8	4	
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	1⅛	2⅜	2¼ 2⅜
43835	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 3 6	⅜	
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	1⅛	1⅜	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	3	⅜	
6000	Pennance Consols	1⅛	1⅛	2 2¼
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	1	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	⅜	⅜	
6495	Perran Consols (Perranuthnoe)	2	1¼	
1160	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21⅛	15	
12000	Perran Wheal George	⅛	⅜	⅛
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	⅛	
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	9	4	
4096	Queen of Dart, Devonshire	⅛	3⅜	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 5 6	1¼	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	12½	
10000	Rinsey United	1	—	
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach	⅜	1s.	
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2	4⅜	4⅛ 5⅛
5000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1¾	1⅜	
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	1⅜	⅜	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	3	4⅜	
12000	Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock	9s. 10d.	⅜	
6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	17s. 7d.	⅜	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13⅛	6⅛	8
5000	South Crenver (copper)	£4 0 6	2½	
256	South Garras, St. Clement	13	122⅛	120 125
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7	
2048	South Wales Consols	£2 8 4	3	
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	£1 18 10	6	6¾ 7
5208	St. Austell Consols	2⅛	1	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2	
20000	St. Dennis Consols	16s. 6d.	—	
920	Stray Park and Camborne Vean	10⅜	10	4 4⅜
10000	St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1⅛	—	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	8	1½	3
10000	Taliesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	2⅛	—	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	¾	1s.	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£2 14	⅜	
6000	Thomas's United, Cardigansh.	2⅛	⅛	
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1⅛	⅜	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	4	1	1⅛
25000	Treburget Consols, St. Teath	1	—	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¾	⅛	
5000	Treleigh Cons. (cop.), Redruth	6	⅜	1
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£1 19	2⅛	
2000	Trenow Consols, Perranuthnoe	£6 14	1¼	
4000	Tretoil (copper), Bodmin	⅛	3⅛	3 3¼
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	4⅜	
1014	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	12	3¼	
16	Trinity (copper, lead)	220	220	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅜	—	
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead, cop.)	⅛	⅜	⅛ ⅜
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carna.	5	5	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate), Talyllyn	1¾	1¼	
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅜	—	
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	£1 7	1	
5120	United Mines, Tavistock	£6 4	2⅛	2¼ 2⅜
256	Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	36¾	55⅛	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	£27 18 5	25	
12288	West Collacombe (copper)	⅛	⅜	
3000	West Crinnis, St. Austell	3⅜	3⅜	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	5	5
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	⅜	
6000	West Polberro, St. Agnes	1¾	5	
1024	West Rosewarne United	2	3⅛	4
12000	West Sortridge, Whitchurch	4s. 6d.	¾	
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	10	10
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	23	31	
10000	West Wheal Jane, Kea	1⅜	—	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	36	3	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	⅛	3	
12000	Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	1	1¼	
256	Wheal Betsy (tin), St. Agnes	14¾	—	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅞	—	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	3⅛	¼	
1024	Wh. Cupid (copper), Redruth	10⅜	13	10
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock	2	4⅛	4⅜ 4¾
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£10 15 9	10	10
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20⅛	10	
5000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	£2 9	⅛	⅛
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅜	⅛	
3000	Wheal Helen (tin), Breage	1⅛	1	
1000	Wheal Hender, Crowan	9s. 6d.	5⅛	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4¼	3	2⅜
6000	Wh. Langford (cop., sil.-ld.), Cal.	£1 6 6	⅜	
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	6⅛	—	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (Perran)	2	8⅛	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	6⅛	2	
5000	Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens	1⅛	1⅛	
4000	Wh. Maudlin (lead), Llanivery	2	⅜	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6¾	—	
256	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5	12⅛	12 12⅛
128	Wheal Palmear, St. Austell	27⅛	50	
1000	Wheal Regent (Limited)	2⅜	1¼	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	3	¾	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅜	1	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	7	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2¾	1⅛	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenn.	20¾	14⅛	12⅛ 13
1044	Wheal Trenwith (copper, tin)	£8 9 6	10	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	5⅛	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	—	
3000	Wheal Tristrem, St. Austell	4¼	—	
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	8	2⅛	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	22¼	2	6 7
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	3⅛	
246	Wheal Virtue, Perranarworthal	3¼	4⅛	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£4 5 6	⅜	⅛ ⅜
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s	⅜	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	£1 3 6	⅜	⅛ ⅜
10000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	—	
5000	Wrysgan (Preference)	1	—	
4906	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	⅛	⅜ ⅛

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Price.
6000	Abbey Cons. (lead)	1	1
10000	Arundell Copper	1⅜	1s. 6d.
6000	Beaufort Consols	1s.	¾
250	Berriow Consols	£6 16	—
6000	Bolenowe	£1 4 6	⅜
1180	Bridford Consols	£7 1	1
2048	Carew United	2	2
6000	Castell	1	1¼
12800	Clew Bay, Ireland	1	1
256	Clowance Mines	15⅜	75
256	Copper Hill	30	140
2400	Cwm Consols (tin)	1¼	5
6000	Cwm Eigia	1	1
5000	Devon United	1	⅛
30000	Drewsteignton	⅛	⅜
2048	Dun Raven Consols	⅜	2
1024	E. Boscean, St. Just	4	5
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	2	1¾
5200	East Fowey Consols	¼	⅜
5500	East Frongoch (ld.)	13s. 6d.	⅜
6000	Ea. Trelawny (sil.-ld.)	⅛	⅛
4096	East Wheal Wrey	⅜	⅜
512	Forest, Illogan	6	6⅛
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	2	4⅛
123	Gernick	100	85
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	⅛	⅛
512	Great Rough Tor	37	4
12000	Great Sortridge	6s.	¼
10000	Great Wh. Martha	¼	⅜
10000	Havon & Henfiwch	⅜	⅜
1024	Hayle Consols	1s.	¾
2048	Ivy Tor Consols	£1 6 9	—
17090	Kilraine, Donegal	3s.	⅛
5985	Mount's Bay Consols	2¼	—
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1½
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	—
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	¼
6400	North Hingston Con.	2s. 3d.	⅜
4096	North Wrey Consols	⅛	⅜
100	Old Tincroft	2⅛	6
5000	Pendeen Consols	¾	1
5498	Penquean, St. Breock	1	—
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅛	⅛
1024	Polwhele, Truro	6d.	1
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	⅛
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	⅜
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	19s.	⅛
21000	South Devon Consols	1	⅜
6400	South Buller and West Penstruthal	⅜	2⅛
6000	S. Dolc. & Carnar. Con.	¾	4¼
6000	Severn (lead, cop.)	1	1⅜
6000	So. Rob. and Sortridge	¼	⅛
2560	South Rosewarne	¼	1¾
240	South Trelawny	1⅜	—
3072	Sou.-West Phœnix	£1 13 6	1
1000	South Wheal Lovell	14s. 10d.	1⅛
4000	South Zion	1s. 6d.	⅜
1800	Teign Hope (Dart.)	1	—
4000	Tresellyn Consols	14s. 6d.	1⅜
256	West Sharp Tor	62	100
6000	West Wheal Bolton	1	1¼
12000	Wh. Bray (copper)	1	1
512	Wh. Clinton (lead)	4	4
512	Wheal Freedom	1	1
1536	Wheal Gill	10	¾
4000	Wheal Glynn	6s.	⅜
6000	Wheal Grenville	3⅛	2¼
4800	Wheal Ludcott	17s.	2
1024	Wheal Penair	6s. 6d.	1
3900	Wheal Pollard	13s. 8d.	⅜
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	1⅜
1024	Wheal Treausback	6⅜	⅜

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	—	—
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	—	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	⅛	⅛ ⅜	—
20000	Australian	6⅛	¼ ⅛	—
50000	Ave Maria	1	—	—
80000	Clarendon Consols	⅛	—	¾ ⅜
100000	Colonial Gold	1	—	—
350000	Copper Miners of England Stock		34 37	—
8000	Ditto, Pref., 7⅛ per cent.	25	25 27	—
25000	Fortuna	1½	1 1¼	1⅛ 1¼
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	¼ ⅜	—
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	—	—
60000	Liberty	1	⅛ ¼	—
103815	Mariquita	1	⅜ ⅜	¾
6000	National Brazilian	30	1¾ 2¼	2
60000	New Granada	1	⅜ ⅜	⅛
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅛ ¼	⅛
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	13 15	12 14
100000	Port Phillip	1	—	—
60000	Quartz Rock	1	⅛ ⅜	—
50000	South Australian	1	⅜ ⅜	—
70000	Waller	1	¼ ⅜	¼
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅜ ⅜	—

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
22500	Australasia	40	92 94	—
20000	British North American	50	—	65
40000	Chartered Bank of Asia	5	5 6	—
32200	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	4	—	3⅛
3000	City	50	68 70	69
20000	Colonial	25	—	20¾ ⅛ x d
25000	Commercial of London	20	—	—
25000	Eng., Scot., and Aust. Chart.	20	17 17⅛	—
6000	London	50	63 65	64⅛
25000	Lond. Chart. Bank of Austr.	20	17 17⅛	17 17¼
10000	Ditto (New)	5	2⅛ 3⅛	3⅛ ¼ ⅜
20000	London and County	20	—	—
60000	London Joint-Stock	10	—	—
50000	London and Westminster	20	—	47 x d
20000	New South Wales	20	37 39 x d	38¼ x d
33873	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	40 41	40¼ ⅛
20000	Provincial of Ireland	25	51 53	52
12000	South Australia	37½	39 41	—
32000	Union of Australia	25	70 71 x d	70 70¼
8000	Ditto (New)	2½	7⅛ 8⅛	—
60000	Union of London	10	28 30	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Companies.	Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
20000	Australian Agricultural	17⅛	—	26¼
35000	Berlin Waterworks	10	6⅛ 7⅛	7
8915	Canada	32⅛	130 135	134 5 3
200000	Crystal Palace	5	2⅜ 2⅜	5 5⅛
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5	4⅞ 5 x d	4⅞
28000	Electric Telegraph	23	19⅛ 20⅛ x d.	20¼ 20
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1 1¼	1⅜
30000	Mexican and S. American	9	5⅛ 6	5⅛ 5⅜
188676	North British Australasian	1	⅜ ¾	—
50000	Oriental Gas	1	1 1¼	1⅛
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5	2⅜ 2⅜	2⅜ 2⅜
14200	South Australian Land	25	35⅛ 36⅛	36
100000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1	1⅜ ⅜ x in.	—
100000	Ditto (New)	⅛	¾ 1	—
30000	Penin. and Oriental Steam.	50	—	63⅛
20000	Ditto (New)	10	—	—

*** In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures need; and, we hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, FLEET STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—February 2, 1856.